PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,161—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th June
B.I. ROSETTA	3926	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2957	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	——	——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	W. alluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s. s. "NIAGARA," 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about 25th July, and s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, "Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.

All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 27th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING ARTICLES from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-12, 5-8, and 10 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

TREACHER'S MATCH BALLS.—Best Flannel covered, under-sewn, Regulation size, Rs. 8 8 per doz.

These Balls are the correct size and weight, and are guaranteed to wear well.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 annas per bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR DRYING AND MATURING

CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs. 800
Do. do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS,

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe —

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD., {MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 36 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs.	a.
"WHIP-CORDS"—		
Best make in various colours	23	0
BEDFORD CORDS—		
Brown and Drab	23	0
ELASTIC WEB CLOTHS—		
Easy and Comfortable Wear	25	0
FINE—		
White Cassimere for Racing	30	0
POLO BREECHES—		
White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14	0
Brown or White Moleskins	16	0
COTTON CORDS—		
In Olive or Grey	16	0
GAITERS	8 to 10	0

THORPE & CO.,

BREECHES MAKERS,

RAMPART ROW.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES To be provided with

ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation

IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,

In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 27.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRICKETING AND LAWN-TENNIS FLANNELS.

OUR Special White and Fancy Striped SERGES surpass every Fabric yet introduced for Cricket and Lawn-Tennis Garments, will keep clean much longer than Flannel, washes as bright as new, always retains a Brilliancy, and is as durable as Ordinary Clothing.

Patterns and Self-Measurement Forms on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma, Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION. Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain ——will arrive here from Zanzibar about the 4th July, 1890, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 12th July, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate,

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN GRAHAM," arrived from GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1890.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS CO. REG.

SHIPPING and FORWARDING to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at through and inclusive rates. Required a good Firm to act as General Agents to co-operate actively and exclusively with them in giving through rates on all classes of Goods from Europe to Bombay and back; also to receive Consignments and execute Indents, &c.

ARNOLD CLIVE & Co.,

5, Regent Place, Regent Street, London, W.
References required. Telegraphic Address "Persequor," London.

IN the matter of the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of KENELM DIGBY PILOT ROBERTS sometimes called KENELM DIGBY ROBERTS, Civil Engineer, of the Public Works Department of India, who died at Exmouth in the County of Devon in England, on or about the 29th day of September, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 19th day of June, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to Francis Arthur Owen, are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 21st day of July, 1890, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE

NOW IS THE TIME! EVERYTHING SELLING OFF CHEAP.—BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, MEDICINES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.

Be sure you come before it is too late. All Books at annas 6 per shilling. Other goods 40 per cent. off usual prices.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum

THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle,
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In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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NEW GOODS just received and opened out:—

"VICTORESS" Cooking Stoves
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"NEW FORTRESS" ditto.
} All suitable for Wood, Coal or Coke fuel.

Complete with Pots, Pans, and Piping.

THE NEW "WANZER" COOKER.
FOR KEROSINE OIL,
With Patent Lamp accompaniment, which can be used as an ordinary Table Lamp also. Invaluable for District or Railway Officials.

WARMING STOVES.
For Damp Localities,
Three varieties with Piping complete.

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Fitted for 2, 3 and 4 people.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue lined; very handsome and of best Quality.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
In variety of sizes, woven in one piece. Handsome subdued colors; splendid wear.

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Fitted with inner Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap, Buckle and Patent Lock.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CATS-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance Messrs. MARKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones &c., Bombay and Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

BACK BAY BATHS.—NOTICE.—The BATHS will be CLOSED for Repairs on THURSDAY, 26th June.

FAIRY LAMPS, Fairy Brackets, Plush Brackets, Wooden Brackets, Flower Vases, Table Ornaments in hundreds of Varieties, at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, at once, ONE CARPENTER MISTRI and fifteen CARPENTERS for Executive Engineer, Aden. Apply to Mr. W. H. PITTS, Defences Yard, Mazagon.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

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POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of FRESH APRICOTS, a very rare Fruit in India.—MOREENAS and Co., Confectioners, Medows Street.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GREYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE new patent Phœnix with iron axles and brass wheels with 6 metal Tunes and 24 steel Reeds Rs. 50, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries. Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical Management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete Security. Agents C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

COME AND TRY!—"BANDORA BLOSSOMS," a triple extract of "Bandora Wild Flowers," prepared by CONRAD & Co., Chemists and Perfumers. To be had at "Surgical & Medical Hall," Bandora, HARRIS & Co., Mahim, & D. FERNANDES & Co., Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Badiwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Badiwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Secy., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper, Stores, Audit branch G. I. P. Railway.
" Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office,

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CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES 1891.
January 24th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secy., Madras Races.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of MAMLUTDAR'S KACHERI, at KALYAN.

Form of Contract, Specification, Conditions and Plans can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, during office hours from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Form of Tender must be obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of Rupee one.

The Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money.

No Tenders will be received after 1 p.m. on 1st July, 1890, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Thana.
Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, 20th June, 1890.

RE ESTATE OF HAJEE ABOO AHMED AND HAJEE AHMED HAJEE ABOO.

WE the undersigned, the duly appointed Trustees for the Creditors of the abovenamed, do hereby give Notice to the Creditors of the said Hajee Aboo Ahmed and Hajee Ahmed Hajee Aboo that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June 1890, at the premises of Messrs. ROUGHTON and BYRNE, solicitors, No. 5, Tamarind Lane, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the resignation of HEERJEE BHOJRAJ, one of the said Trustees, and to consider the same and to appoint another Trustee in the place and room of the said Heerjee Bhojraj, and to do such other business and acts relating to the above matter as the Trustees may think necessary or desirable.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1890.

BHUGWANDASS BAGLA.
JUGONNATH GORDHUNDASS.
CASSUM HAJEE METHA.
ABDOOLALLY CURRUMBHOY.

NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

IN consequence of the abolition of the Bombay Pension Pay Office from 1st July, 1890, Government Pensioners residing in Bombay will in future be paid by the undersigned on the undermentioned dates.

(1.) Honorary Commissioned Officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Chelsea Pensioners on the 4th working day of the month.
(2) European Widows and Children on the 5th working day of the month.
(3). Uncovenanted servants on the 6th working day of the month.

(2.) Pension Bills should if possible be forwarded to this office for completion a day preceding the date of payment.

3. Payment will commence at 12 noon.

4. Native Military Pensioners will be paid by the Accountant-General, Bombay.

F. W. MAJOR, Colonel,
Presidency Paymaster.

Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, 23rd June, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London,

HEREBY notify that the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited, 49, Pall Mall, London, S.W., has no connection whatever with the Stores in Victoria Street, and that arrangements are being made by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society to supply Indian requirements direct from Bombay.

H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,300 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate Specifications for Delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed, Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within two months from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
" 2 "	18 8	20 12
" 3 "	20 12	23 0
" 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
" 2 " (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
" 3 "	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
" 2 "	20 0	22 8
" Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	49 0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards. Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

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SOLE AGENTS: 1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Stewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,4 High Holborn London, Eng.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. APRIL 1890—2s. 6d. *contains*:—Scot ish Home Rule, A.D., 1920.—A Surrey River.—Sons and Daugeters.—Cricket v. Golf. By Horace Hutchinson.—Animals, Painted and Sculptured. By Frank E. Beddard.—Camping in the Canadas, Tenerife. By A. Silva White.—The Transvaal and its Gold-Fields.—EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. Wood.—The Session before Easter.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE' for March and April 1890.

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TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' *No. VII. Contains*:—Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc.—Summer Sport in Nova Zembla. By Herbert Swire, R.N.—A Ride to Magnesia.—Aland—The Baltic in 1854. By the late Colonel Charles Hamely, R.M. Price 1s.

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAVARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

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CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
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A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ...	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance ...	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-Indian ...	9,345	100	100	2	58
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	571	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	600	500	500	20	375
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	40	385
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	416
Gordon Mills ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	40	735
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	508
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	340
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	740
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	700
Madras United.	250	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee ..	60	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,120
Mamgon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Gooculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,550 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	925
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
nolapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255 xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadeshi Mills .	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Queen Mills....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 74	215 xd. / 165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile..	5,000	100	100	14	145
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	600	12,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,400
Do New Issue .	500	375	625	33⅓	350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	650
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	80 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Asen. ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	1,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co. ..	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Lauding	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry.....	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan .	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In. ...	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co .	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	1,185 xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co .	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅛
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar P...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385 xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India. ...	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.....	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	250	...	18½
French	150	3,500	6,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	all	60	53
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld. ..	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M.....	3,125	400	400	50	447½
New Borar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian ..	1,200	500	500	45	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
assoon	500	500	50	120	500
ind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart..... ..	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	0

"WANTED, a traffic manager." Italy, according to our Consul at Genoa, is not capable of producing one, and hence the condition of things in the first maritime port in King Humbert's dominions has become "a crying scandal." Enormous sums have been spent, and the harbour accommodation is more than sufficient, but the quay space is so badly planned that few vessels can lie alongside; the cranes are so badly placed that the greater part of them lie idle; and the discharge of cargo goes on as it did twenty years ago, into lighters which block up the port, and which in their turn cannot be got alongside to discharge. The Genoa folk complain of the insufficiency of the rolling-stock; but, as Mr. Yeats Brown puts it, to double the number of waggons would be simply to double the confusion? It is the organizing mind that is wanting. Will any disengaged traffic manager go to the rescue.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mrs. Gostling's lecture on the Struggle of Life, 5-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Cricket, XI. *vs.* XXII., 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), for Persian Gulf; Nedjed (s), Genoa and Havre; and Busheer (s), Marmugoa, &c.

MAR JULIUS.—At the desire of the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa, Government has issued orders prohibiting Mar Julius, the Syrian Archbishop of Ceylon, to wear episcopal robe while he is living in Goa.

A MISSING PARTNER.—Assao Khoba, a Marwarree money-lender, residing at Cammateepoora 2nd Street, reports that his partner, named Bechur Purtabsing, left his shop on Monday, with Rs. 40 on business, and has not since returned.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Room, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—On the Mahratti Ballad written on the death of Ramabai, widow of Madhowrao Peshwa," by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, at the morgue, respecting the death of a Siddee who was found drowned in the sea, off Bori Bunder, on Monday afternoon. Deceased was apparently about 19 years of age. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—A man, named Phetsey, was on Monday night arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property. A policeman went with his prisoner to the latter's house at Byculla to make some inquiries. The policeman unwisely left his prisoner alone for a short time, and the man, taking advantage of the opportunity offered him, made good his escape. A search was made, but he had got a good start, and could not be found.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Casseebai. Deceased was an old woman, and was very deaf. On the 19th instant she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a shigram on the Naigaum Road, whereby nearly all her ribs on the left side were fractured. She was removed to hospital on the following day, and died at 8-15 p.m. on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Moolee, aged 30 years, the wife of a municipal sweeper, named Harjoon Rajah. For the last six months she has had difficulty in breathing but continued at her work, taking opium occasionally to relieve her cough. At 9 a.m. on Monday she was found lying unconscious apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was removed to the hospital, where she died at 2-45 p. m. on Monday. The verdict was that the death of Moolee was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

SELLING BEEF WITHOUT LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Khoodabux Abdoola, a butcher, was charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, market inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with bringing buffalo meat from Coorla, into the city of Bombay, intended for human food, the same not only being unfit for such, but had been slaughtered at a slaughtered-house or place not maintained or licensed under Municipal Act III. of 1888 and in contravention of Sections 412 and 415 and also Sub-sections 1 and 2 respectively of the same Act. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted, and fined Rs. 10.

VICTORIA UNION CLUB DANCE.—On Saturday last, the 21st instant, the members of the Victoria Union Club, at Lower Mahim, celebrated its seventh anniversary by giving a grand dinner at Mrs. Clara Maria Luisa da Silva's house, which was brightly illuminated with colored oil-butties and China lamps, and gaily decorated with banners, flags, and evergreens. On the gallery two well-painted "Welcomes" were hung up, and in the middle of these two, a most beautiful framed portrait in oil of her Majesty Queen Victoria was also hung up, being a gift to the Club from Mrs. Clara Maria Luisa da Silva. There was a large attendance of dancers, who, in the large hall, to the strains of Mr. Fredeli's excellent band, enjoyed themselves until dawn on Saturday morning. Great credit is due to Mr. Joseph Thomas da Silva, the honorary secretary of the Club, for the success of the evening.

THEFT FROM THE RANEE OF RAJGHUR.—Inspector Bhicajee, of the Detective Police, arrested a Parsee, named Framjee Dorabjee Daroowalla, on a telegram forwarded to Bombay by the Political Agent at Sehore, on a charge of aiding and abetting a Punjabee woman, named Raza, in committing a criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery, valued at Rs. 6,000, the property of the Ranee of Rajghur, a Native State in Bhopal. The woman Raza was also arrested at Sehore on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of the same jewellery. Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the man Framjee Dorabjee Daroowalla was placed before Mr. P. Ryan on that charge. Mr. Davur appeared on behalf of the accused, and applied that his client might be liberated on bail. The Magistrate granted the request and ordered the accused to be liberated on bail in his own recognizance of Rs. 2,000 and two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each, and adjourned the case till the 7th proximo, pending a receipt of a warrant from the Political Agent of Sehore.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. A. C. Walker, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit the accounts of the year 1889-90. The business done during the year was considerably over 3 lakhs of rupees, representing a turn over of Rs. 1,000 per working day, but the percentage of gross profit was not quite up to the average, and the expenses under two or three headings were unavoidably higher. The balance at credit of profit and loss amounts to Rs. 17,332-12-0, which, it is proposed to appropriate as under:—Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 15,000; Secretary's commission, Rs. 1,476-5; balance forwarded to next year's account, Rs. 856-7;—total Rs. 17,332-12. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the directors, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. N. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia, offer themselves for re-election for the ensuing year.

The chairman proposed that the report and accounts be approved, adopted, and confirmed. He did not think any lengthened remarks by him were necessary, as the accounts were simple, and the balance-sheet showed the exact state of their affairs. They had been able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent.; and so long as they did that, the shareholders, he imagined, would consider the business to be satisfactory. It had not escaped the notice of the directors that the profits had been lower for some years past, although only to a small extent. The directors had not been blind to the fact, and they had under their consideration whether any reduction could be made out in the expenditure.

Mr. Penny drew attention to the fact that the printing charges were high.

The Chairman said they were rather abnormally high because of the publication of the catalogues.

The Chairman's proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that a dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, be declared and made payable on and after the 4th prox. The proposition was seconded by Mr. F. W. Gymer and carried unanimously. On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. L. Penny, the retiring director, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, was re-elected. On the motion of Mr. L. Penny, seconded by Mr. N. Randle, the auditors, Messrs. N. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia, were re-elected with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Mr. Nanabhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried and the proceedings terminated.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AT the Small Cause Court on Monday, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the suit of Arjoon Somboo *versus* Hirjee Ardaseer Dadysett. Mr. Balcrishna, of Messrs. Balcrishna and Dixit, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiff sues to recover Rs. 750 as damages for the breach by the defendant of his contract to sell to the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 400 paid in advance, all the fruit of the defendant's mango trees up to 20th June 1890. The defendant denies the contract and the damages. The admitted facts are that the defendant, a Parsee gentleman of respectable family, now in somewhat reduced circumstances, is the owner of an estate at Chowpatty, consisting in part of the bungalow in which he resides, in part of a large orchard of mango and other fruit trees round it, and in part of a chawl in the orchard, let out in single rooms to tenants of the lower orders; that the plaintiff is the son of a very old servant of the defendant's family who died some years back; that the plaintiff after having been for a time in the service of the Municipality on Rs. 15 per month, left it under what circumstances does not exactly appear, but without obtaining any certificate, and after having been without any employment for about sixteen months, was, in March last, taken by the defendant into his service; that he continued in such service for about ten months, during which time he received no pay; that his duties were those of a sort of combination of bailiff and house steward, consisting of collecting the rents and proceeds of garden produce and making all payments as well as those in respect of household expenses and those for the maintenance of the chawl and orchard; that on 3rd October 1889, the plaintiff obtained from the defendant the document (exhibit A) signed by him, which forms the basis of this suit; that in January 1890 disputes arose between the plaintiff and the defendant regarding the state of the accounts between them in respect of the recoveries and payments made by the plaintiff; that with a view to settling these disputes a *panch* was convened from among the neighbours, who met about the 20th January, 1890, but came to no final conclusion; that on 23rd January, 1890, the plaintiff's pleader wrote to the defendant a letter demanding Rs. 1,030-7-11 as found due to him by the *panch*, viz., Rs. 200 for wages for ten months at Rs. 20 per month, and Rs. 830-7-11 as moneys expended by the plaintiff out of his own purse on defendant's behalf in excess of those received by him on his account; that the defendant, by his reply of 29th January, denied that the plaintiff was entitled to more than Rs. 8 per month for wages, or had ever rendered a proper account of his receipts and disbursements, or was in a position to make payments from his own means on the defendant's behalf, and called on him to return the writing in the Modi character (exhibit A), which the defendant described as obtained from him by the plaintiff, "On the pretext of obtaining authority to himself to sell the crop of my mango trees in my compound for not less than Rs. 450, but he has not been able to produce as yet the said amount or any portion thereof;" that on the 19th February, 1890, the defendant, with the assistance of the police, forcibly ousted the plaintiff from his premises, since which he has not been readmitted; that on the 21st February, the plaintiff, through his attorneys, wrote a letter setting up his present claim; that the defendant replied on the 11st March, 1890, denying it and demanding the cancellation of the document exhibit A. This suit was then brought on the 13th March, 1890. The plaintiff alleged that the document, Exhibit A, was passed to him by the defendant in consideration of the sum of Rs. 400 then paid to him by the plaintiff in the presence of Narayen Bhanji and Manu Lowchund, who attested it as an agreement for the sale out-and-out, to the plaintiff by the defendant of the produce of his mango orchard. There is no doubt this is the effect of the document. But it is written in the Modi character, which the defendant is unable to read. His account of the transaction is that the plaintiff early in December, represented to him that the mango trees were suffering for want of manure and water, to supply which an outlay of Rs. 150 would be necessary; that the defendant, not having that sum by him, told the plaintiff to take it from the rent recoveries, as the defendant did not expect to have so large a sum of cash in his hands, till he should sell his fruit crop; that the plaintiff then said there were no rent recoveries then remaining to be made to that amount, and suggested that the defendant should give him a written authority to sell the mangoes for Rs. 450, on showing which the plaintiff might obtain an advance of Rs. 150 sufficient for the present purpose, and that on the defendant assenting to this course, the plaintiff brought him the document A already written, which the defendant signed on his representation that it was such an authority as that described, but that no money whatever was either then or thereafter paid to him or obtained for him by the plaintiff, that the document was not attested when signed by him, nor were Narayen Bhanjee and Manu Lowchand then present; and that the defendant had cancelled the authority which the plaintiff represented the document as giving him before he had exercised it. The defendant admitting his execution of the document, of course the burden is on him to prove his version of the circumstances under which, and the purpose for which, he alleges it to have been given. He called some witnesses to prove that on the day after the Shivratri holiday (17th February, 1890), they were asked by Narayen Bhanjee, whose name now appears on A as an attesting witness, to sign their names as attesting the document A, which then bore no attestation, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 250 to be paid to them by the plaintiff, for which he offered to execute to them a promissory note. Of course, if this portion of the defendant's case were established, it would at once dispose of the plaintiff's claim. But I do not think the evidence is sufficient to establish this story conclusively. I do not mean to say it is incredible, but it is not probable, and would require very clear and very strong evidence to prove it. The evidence was that of persons whose demeanour generally, I think, contrasted favourably with that of plaintiff's witnesses. Moreover, they were persons whom one would naturally expect to favour the plaintiff rather than the defendant, and as members of the plaintiff's *panch* they were the persons who would not unnaturally be selected to be invited to join in such a conspiracy against the defendant as they allege, supposing it to have been concocted. All this is in favour of the truth of their story. But against it is the fact that they are persons in such a condition of life as would make it not evidently improbable that they should tell a false story if they had a sufficient motive to do so. Then this story, as told by the witnesses first examined, contained several discrepancies as to the order in which the several persons arrived at the place of meeting, and who it was that read out to the company exhibit A, and the proposed petition for Rs. 250. It is true the witness last examined, in a measure reconciled or explained these discrepancies, but I should not be inclined to place much reliance on his evidence in this respect, seeing that owing to the fragmentary way in which the case was heard at intervals of many days, it was quite possible for his version to have been carefully prepared, after consideration of what had been already said, specially with a view to getting over this difficulty. I think, therefore, considering that the onus of proving it is on the defendant, that I should regard this story of the conspiracy at Narayen Bhanji's depot on the day after the Shivratri holiday was not proved. I do not mean to say that I hold it to be absolutely false, but I think the safer course would be to disregard it, and try to decide the case, as it can be, without reference to this story, which after all is a mere excrescence of the original case; proof of which, no doubt, would have disposed of the plaintiff's claim, but non-proof of which does not necessarily invalidate the defendant's denial, so long at least as it does not appear to be an absolutely false concoction to which he is a party. I have, then, to consider the conflicting accounts of the original transaction, when the document A was admittedly signed by the defendant and handed to the plaintiff. Here I think there is no difficulty at all in accepting the defendant's version as substantially correct, in perference to the plaintiff's. The fact, at first somewhat startling that the defendant should sign and hand a document to a person in the position of the plaintiff without being aware of its contents, is explained by the admitted facts that the defendant is ignorant of the Modi character and that he had entrusted the entire management of this estate to the plaintiff, possibly out of regard for the long and faithful services of his father, and that the difference between them in regard to the plaintiff's account had not then arisen. On the other hand, there are glaring and irreconcilable discrepancies between the evidence of the two attesting witnesses, from which I can only conclude that they were not present as they allege at the time the document was executed. Their names must then have been subsequently added without the knowledge and consent of the defendant. This fact alone would be such a material alteration of the document as would suffice to invalidate it, even if it were true that the defendant originally signed it with a knowledge of its contents, and for the purpose and consideration alleged by the plaintiff. But I do not believe he did. The plaintiff pretends that he paid from first to last upwards of Rs. 1,230, to and for the defendant. But he was [illegible] in a position to pay anything like that sum. He says he borrowed it; but he only attempted to prove two loans of about Rs. 600. Moreover, it is proved by the plaintiff's own witnesses that at the meeting of the *panch*, about the 18th or 20th January, 1890, the defendant mentioned the document A and demanded its return. He does the same in his letter of 29th January, when he sets up substantially the same story in regard to the giving of that document as he tells now, while it is not till after he has been turned out on the 19th February, that the plaintiff for the first time in his attorney's letter of 21st February alleges the effect of the document to be the out-and-out sale to himself of the defendant's mango crops; and it is improbable that he should not have alleged it if true, at least before the *panch* when the defendant demanded the return of the document, and again before the police, when he was forcibly ejected from the orchard. Of course this decision involves the conclusion that so early as the 3rd December, 1889, before the disputes as to the account had actually arisen, the plaintiff contemplated the commission of a fraud on the defendant, and to that end obtained from him the document A by a false representation of its effect. If necessary, I should be prepared to hold that he did so, for I think what has been proved of the way in which he kept his account and of his behaviour before the *panch*, as well as what is now admitted to be a false statement in his pleader's letter of demand of the 23rd January in regard to the sum found by the *panch* to be due to him,—all tend to show that the plaintiff was endeavouring to cheat the defendant on every possible occasion. But it is not necessary to go so far. For as I have already pointed out even assuming that the document A was given to the plaintiff by the defendant with full knowledge of its contents, there has subsequently been a material alteration fraudulently effected in it by the plaintiff without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, which in itself is sufficient to invalidate it. The suit must therefore be dismissed with costs (Rs. 51.)

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* HARIDAS KOREJEE.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 2,000 for calls due on four shares of their company with interest. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiffs: the defendant appeared in person.

It appeared that in the usual course of business four calls were made upon the shares of the company, which the defendant failed to pay. He did not pay even though a notice of forfeiture of the shares was served upon him. A resolution was therefore passed by the directors on the 11th December, 1889, declaring the defendant's shares to be forfeited. The defendant admitted the claim and pleaded a payment of Rs. 500 on account of the calls. His Lordship passed a decree for the company for Rs. 1,719-15-0 with interest and cost.

KAMABAI SAHEB RAGISHIBKE *vs.* DHUNBAEEJEE DHUNJEEBHOY CAMA.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,625, the amount of two instalments of interest falling due on the 14th September, 1889, and 14th April, 1890. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiff had advanced to the defendant, the widow of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, the sums of Rs. 63,000, and Rs. 12,000 on two mortgage bonds executed on the 14th April and 3rd September, 1886; and it was agreed that interest was to be paid on these sums at ten annas per cent. per mensem by six monthly instalments every year until such time as the principal was repaid. The amount of each instalment of interest on the Rs. 75,000 was Rs. 2,812-8-0. As the defendant failed to pay the instalments, the suit was instituted. His Lordship made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,625 with interest and costs.

GHANESHAM NILKANT *vs.* N. JUSUBBHOY DATOO AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 14,722-12-10 with interest on a mortgage bond. Mr. Viccajee, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Mulvi, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The amount claimed was the balance due on a mortgage deed. Plaintiff had entered into possession of the property as he was entitled to do under the deed, and had been paying ground rent to the Port Trustees. His Lordship made a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 14,722-12-10 with interest and costs. The money to be paid after three months.

ALLEGED NUISANCE BY A NEIGHBOUR.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY resumed the hearing, at the High Court yesterday, of the suit brought by a Hindu widow, Bai Shiv, against Sulleman Ahmedjee, a Borah neighbour, for intentionally causing her and the inmates of her house annoyance and discomfort by burning and exposing on his premises fish, flesh, bones, &c., and by throwing such substances on or into her premises. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Anderson, in continuing his address to the Court on behalf of the defendant, said that the plaintiff's complaint was three-fold; first, as to exposing fish and flesh in the defendant's house; secondly, as to burning fish and flesh, the smell of which was wafted into the plaintiff's house; and thirdly, as to throwing bones, fish, and flesh into her house. As to the first two causes of annoyance, the learned counsel said the defendant had a perfect right to hang or expose fish and meat in his own house, although not in an offensive way. As to the smell, it was a matter which could not be helped in a crowded locality. With reference to the third ground, the learned counsel said it was a real cause of annoyance if a case was made out against the defendant. But the learned counsel would urge that no clear and satisfactory case was made out. It was a physical impossibility to throw any thing from inside the defendant's house into the plaintiff's house, although things might have been thrown into the terrace. As to the diary produced by some of the witnesses, the learned counsel would show that it must have been concocted in parts of it at least, for in some instances, on the dates when the defendant and his son were alleged to have done certain acts, it would be shown by documentary evidence that they were not in Bombay. The plaintiff called her own servants to prove a case against the defendant. But there was not a single independent witness called to corroborate them. This it would have been easy to do by asking a police inspector to sit in the terrace for a night or two to see the things thrown from the defendant's house if anything was thrown. The absence of such evidence threw much doubt upon the plaintiff's case.

Some correspondence was put in, and evidence was called for the defendant. Sullemanjee Ahmedjee, the defendant, who kept a shop near the Juma Musjid for the sale of brocades, denied the material allegations made by the plaintiff's witnesses. The evidence of other witnesses occupied the rest of the day.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The opening game of the Bombay Gymkhana, which had to be postponed on Saturday owing to the unfavourable weather, will, it is expected, be proceeded with this afternoon. The game is not to commence till half-past four, and as there will not be much time to play before sunset, members are requested to be on the field early, so that there may be no delay in getting started. The game will be continued to-morrow at the same hour, and again on Saturday at 1-30 p.m.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.—The uncertain state of the weather deterred several members from putting in an appearance for the opening match of the Parsee Gymkhana. As only twenty-two members were present on the ground it was not possible to play XI. *vs.* XXII., so it was determined to play a game eleven aside. The absence of some members of the Eleven as well as the state of the ground deprived the game of much interest, the bowling and fielding on the whole being very poor. P. D. Kanga played a good but lucky innings of 53 not out, and S. C. Setna hit up 30 merrily. There were five other double figure score. The fixture for next Sunday is Married *vs.* Single, when it is hoped most of the regular players will put in an appearance.

BARONET C. C. *vs.* COLABA GARRISON.—The match between the Baronet Cricket Club and Colaba Garrison is postponed owing to the unfitness of the ground occasioned by the rain.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Staffa, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE history of Herr Sigg, who died recently at Zurich, was a very curious one. He began life as an acrobat, and while at Bangkok so astonished the King of Siam with his dexterity that he was named somersault-turner in ordinary to His Majesty. He rose to be Lord High Chamberlain and a millionaire. He has bequeathed the whole of his wealth to his native town.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W B Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo and 78 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr P C Newnham as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham ..	1911	Redgway ...	A	F Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott ..	C	A Viram.
S.S. Staffa.....	1334	Ostergard ..	H J	C Edulji
,, Mombasa ..	3069	Macfarlane..

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Magazon, on account of the concerned—

ex. s. s. Sirsa.

About 45 tons damaged coals.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.—

2 bales twist.
15 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey madapollams.
5 bales grey dhoties.
4 bales white handkerchiefs.
10 bales coloured cotton flannel.
2 cases white jaconets and nainsooks.
1 cases white book-muslin.
2 cases coloured silk piece-goods.
3 cases brown scout half-hose.
1 case twill print.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT TARDEO, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 14th July 1890, and the following days at 4 p.m. on each day until all the lots are disposed of, the following plots of land at Tardeo near the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

	sq. yds.		sq. yds.		sq. yds.
Lot No. 1—about	1065	Lot No. 5—855 about		Lot No.	9—1187
,, 2— ,,	1116	,, 6—624		,,	10—1156
,, 3— ,,	1170	,, 7—713		,,	11—1004
,, 4— ,,	1148	,, 8—1115		,,	12—975

The above pieces of land are nicely situated and well adapted for building villas and bungalows.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBHARVADA STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Jenarayan Sittaram and Jenarayan Hardwar and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mistri Allarakhia Arab, and with the consent of O. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvents Rahimabai and Fatmabai, widows of the said Mistri Allarakhia Arab, (two of such heirs and legal representatives as aforesaid), the following property, viz :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1890, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3,

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the second Khumbharvada Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3,116, new No 10012, qla survey No. 1-4457, and new survey No. 634, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under ward No. 760 and 763l, and street No. 245, and (1) and bounded on the east by a Sweepers' passage, on the west by the 2nd Kumbharvada Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Bapuji Sorabji, and on the south by the house of Thakar Jeram chivji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor to the mortgagees, at his office No. 12, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF (59) HORSES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 171 of 1888.

Haji Isac Chand..... Plaintiff
vs.
Thucker Damji Gowa..... Defendant.
Arjoon Visram and Premjee Dewcuran, Claimants.

By order of R. Bolleau, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at the respective time and at the respective stables, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

At Chuckla Stable at 1 p.m.
29 Horses.
At Khetwady Stable at 2 p.m.
30 Horses.

Each horse shall be sold for cash and delivered.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich clocks and glassware, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by J. Hindley, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, two large hill tents, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c, the property of E. HONEGGER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, a lot of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of breech and muzzle loading rifles and guns, saloon rifles, pistols and revolvers, sword blades, spears, bows and arrows, daggers, sword sticks, empty and loaded cartridges, sulphur flour, loading machines, extractors, &c, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of C. NEWBORN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a deceased gentleman consisting of wearing apparel, medicine chest, boots, empty boxes, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome glass fronted single seated office brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome roan waler mare, 14-1½, 7 years old, fast trotter, splendid action, very good saddle horse and jumper, has been broken to harness, perfectly sound.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadee Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 50 BALES OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Monarjee Goculdas spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Rungildas Bhoosbundas—

50 bales, each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 20s. ring grand reel tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, opposite Lawrence and Co.'s Coach Factory.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned—

All that piece of Government pension tax land, on the east side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 110 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 6 and new 31, old survey No. 505, new survey No. 768s, together with the house standing thereon, assessed under ward No. 267, and street No. 593 and 595, and bounded on the east by the part of Trimbuck Rayjoba, on the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the north by the house of Parsee Hormusjee Cowasjee, and on the south by a gully and the house of Dwarkanath Appajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, and RUBY JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co, the undermentioned valuable jewellery, *viz* :—

1 handsome diamond and emerald sirpej, containing some very large diamonds, weighing in all about 100 rutties, one emerald weighing about 7 rutties, and eight emerald drops weighing about 175 rutties, suitable for a Raja or Nabob.
1 handsome ruby and diamond necklace, containing 27 rubies of very fine quality.
1 emarald and diamond brooch, a large size emerald weighing about 18 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.
1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 do. and do. hoopring.
1 sapphire and do. ring.
1 emerald hoopring.
1 ruby and diamond ring.
The above is on view

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, ESQ., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co. will hold their Bi-weekly Auction Sale of household furniture and miscellaneous articles including some pieces of figured silk gauze, flannels, &c., and about eight dozens Bussorah and country poultry, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 1890, at 2 p.m.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

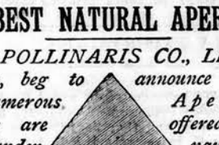
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER
BICYCLE and the ROAMER
TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on application at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

THERE was a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at Reuter's quotations of 96⅞, consequent, apparently, on the increasing dearness of money, the market rates of discount having been again put up ¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and ⅛ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3¼ and 3½ per cent., respectively. A recovery of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver at 47⅞d.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, at £77¾, and ¼ down in 4½ per cents. at £80½. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower at 107¼. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The French Funds had receded ¼ per cent., say, to 91½ *ex-coupon*. Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·15.

Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter higher on the spot at 43s. 9d. ex-quay; the arrival rate being still quoted at 43s. ex-quay. The Wheat Market was quiet, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. per cental cheaper, at 6s. 11½d. ex-quay. There was a further advance of 5s. in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, at £27-10s.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening generally, and with prices of East Indian Cotton barely maintained, the total sales having reached only 6,000 bales inclusive of 4,000 Surats. A decline of 1-16d. was established in spot Mid. Americans at 6 7-16d., while Arrivals were 5-64d. lower for deliveries of the old crop, and 3-64d. to 1-16d. down for September-November deliveries; quotations for Surats coming unaltered. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands was again 1-16 cent. lower, bringing the price down to 12 cents.; while in Futures there was a drop of 10 points for September, and of 11 points for August, at 10·88 and 11·67 cents., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, and the total figures for this season now give the following comparison with the two preceding ones :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	1,000	200	1,500
Two days' do.	1,000	400	4,900
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,735,000	5,480,200	5,426,400

Our local Cotton Market keeps dull, but no further decline in prices has been established. Rather more stuff has changed hands to-day, the reported purchases summing up nearly 1,000 bales, consisting of Bombay-pressed Westerns, at Rs. 188; Bengals, at Rs. 187; Barsee, at Rs. 213; Oomras, at Rs. 188; and Nugger, at Rs. 171 per candy.

WHEAT.—Business in this article has been still more restricted to-day, exporters being no longer in the market to any extent at current rates; and the feeling has became quiet, quotations being unaltered.

SEEDS have also been quiet with only a small business passing, and we now quote Linseed at Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt., other descriptions being neglected, and unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,465 bales.
Wheat	14,945 cwt.
Linseed	5,871 ,,
Rapeseed	4,310 ,,
Poppyseed	1,916 ,,
Groundnuts	537 ,,
Castor Seed	766 ,,

FREIGHTS have been dull again to-day, with previous rates quoted nominally; but with no fresh business passing.

EXCHANGE opened very firm again this morning at an advance on yesterday's closing quotations, three months' sight Credits having been 1s. 6 9-16d. and Bank Demand 1s. 6 11-32d., although at one time 1s. 6⅝d. was available for the latter for forward delivery. Only a moderate business transpired; and this afternoon the market weakened and we close as under, with forward Bank Telegraphic and Demand weak at 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 6 9-32d. forward, say :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 5-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6½d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·94¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not moved much to-day, last evening's final rate of 102 13-16 having been quoted throughout for the coming and July settlements, while the cash price which advanced at one time to 102⅝; receded again to 102 13-16 before closing. 4½ per cents. are quoted nominally ¼ per cent. higher, at 106¼.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 on Bombay Cotton Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Queen, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats prices barley maintained.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	91½ *ex-coupon*.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¾
4½ per cent. ,,	80¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	47⅞d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 23.

10 p.m.	81·3

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	81·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valantia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted, Mail for Jeddah and Suakim closes at Suez at 10 on Friday, the 27th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	11	...	2	21
Teheran	24	2	26	...	36
Suez	24	2	35	...	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	52	...	5
,, Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
,, Madras	...	16	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WEATHERALL—June 19, at Allahabad, the wife of Charles H G Weatherall, M R C V S, of a son.

DEATH.

BLAIR—May 23, at 7, St. Michael's Place, Brighton, Lieut-Genl R Blair, aged 54 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

MR. G. W. FORREST has made another valuable and interesting contribution to the store of material for Indian history in the Hastings Papers which have just been published at Calcutta by authority of the Government of India. The papers extend from 1772, the year in which Warren Hastings became Governor of Bengal, to the 1st of February 1785, the day on which he resigned the office of Governor-General. They thus cover a momentous period in the history of British rule in India—a period abounding in wars and negotiations and intrigues, and in conflicts in Council more embittered even than those in the open field. Here the story of the Rohilla campaign, which Macaulay has told with highly embellished vindictiveness, may be read in the dispassionate simplicity of original documents. More light—if more light were needed after Sir James Stephen's elaborate investigation of the whole affair—is thrown upon the story of Nuncomar and of Hastings' relation to that high-placed malefactor. Hastings' conflicts and misunderstandings with the Governments of Bombay and Madras are represented in the dry light of papers for the most part new even to the historical student. The story of the Benares rebellion, as well as that story of the Begums of Oudh upon which Burke lavished all the resources of his brilliant but cruel rhetoric, are told at length, not as lucidly perhaps as Macaulay has told them, but in a way nevertheless which carries with it all the living interest of first-hand testimony, and which will mislead no one who knows how to weigh historical evidence. They are all official papers, it is true. But all of them relate to events by which modern India has been moulded and built up and they are eminently readable. Of Mr. Forrest's performance of the duty entrusted to him by Government nothing but praise need be said. So far as we have seen in a necessarily rapid survey of the three volumes, the selection has been made with great care and judgment, the whole of the papers printed having a direct and important bearing upon the leading events of Hastings' administration. And there are few of them which will not make excellent reading themselves, apart from their value as *memoires pour servir*. In an introduction of just one hundred pages Mr. Forrest surveys the whole of the field covered by his three volumes. The introduction is all that it ought to be. It is a piece of clear, crisp, and concise writing, in which the editor keeps closely to his subject, avoiding the temptation, which must often have been strong, to tell himself the story which could properly be told only by the papers with which he was dealing. It must not be supposed, however, that the editor of these records has not views of his own as to their bearing upon the reputation of Warren Hastings. But the editors of State papers are presumed to have no heroes. The hero is a luxury denied to a Director of Records, and for that reason probably Mr. Forrest is compelled to say in his preface that the introduction has no official character or authority.

We do not think that the Indian Government would have made a bad bargain for themselves if they had let the account of Hastings' administration which Mr. Forrest has condensed into a hundred pages of folio go forth to the world as an estimate of the greatest of their predecessors which they are not afraid to endorse. The posthumous justice which the rhetoric of Burke and the misleading brilliancy of Macaulay have so long kept from Hastings is at length overtaking his name. Sir James Stephen and Sir Alfred Lyall have done great things in that direction. The latter writer would, we believe, have shown an even more benevolent neutrality than he has done on his excellent monograph on Hastings if Mr. Forrest's selection had been before him. Take, for example, the evidence which is here given in regard to the much-maligned Rohilla Campaign. Sir Alfred Lyall, though he does not approve of Hastings' co-operation with the Vizier of Oudh in the adventure, showed how absurdly Macaulay had given rein to descriptive passion when he attempted to narrate that episode of Hastings' career. The horrors of Indian war, he tells us, were let loose upon the fair valleys and cities of Rohilkund; the whole country was in a blaze, and people fled from their homes to pestilential jungles, preferring famine and fever and the haunts of tigers to the tyranny of those to whom an English and a Christian Government had for shameful lucre sold their substance, their blood, and the honour of their wives and daughters. This is very much like Macaulay, and for that reason it is not much like history. If Macaulay had one of Mr. Forrest's three volumes before him when he was writing his famous but worthless essay—and had cared to use it—we should have had a very different account of the Rohilkhund campaign. For there is much more that is misleading in Macaulay's narrative than his strange forgetfulness that the Rohillas themselves were newly arrived marauders, holding under their sway a peaceful and submissive Hindu population. When the war was over, ample opportunity was given to Hastings' enemies to represent it at its worst. Francis and Clavering played the part of cross-examining counsel for the prosecution with characteristic vindictiveness, but even they failed to show that the state of Rohilkhund after the war corresponded in any degree whatever with the account which Burke and Macaulay have given of the matter. One witness declared that the ryots were as much cherished by the Vizier's Government as ever they had been, and that immediately after the army had marched through their country, they returned to their plough and seemed to be as happy as ever. If villages were burnt, the incendiaries appear to have been the Rohillas themselves. Witness after witness spoke of the contentment of the people under the new Government, and despite the best efforts of Hastings' enemies in the Council, the failure to prove that there had been wanton and general outrage and cruelty broke down altogether. Macaulay describes Hastings as "folding his arms and looking on while the Rohilla villages were burnt, their children butchered, and their women violated." Hastings had himself met with the last-named accusation, and he answered it effectually if sarcastic. The only authority for the accusation, he says in a letter quoted in these volumes, was a communication from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton who mentioned it only as an instance of the falsehoods which had been propagated to injure the Vizier, adding that the unhappy victims of his brutal lust, who could not survive their shame, but had put a violent end to their own lives, were still living, and that the Vizier had never seen them. Mr. Forrest rightly observes that history furnishes no more striking example of the growth and vitality of a slander.

As to the policy of the Rohilkund campaign itself, it is made clear in these papers that Hastings did not enter upon it with a light heart. Proof of a secret understanding between the Rohillas and the Mahrattas had been laid before the Bengal Council. It is clear, nevertheless, that Hastings was at first extremely reluctant to take part with the Vizier of Oudh against neighbours who were not only plotting against him, but who persistently refused to fulfil their financial obligations towards him. The orders of the Company restricted the Board, he said, from such remote schemes of conquest. And he told the Directors that he could not assent to the Vizier's proposals without obtaining such conditions in return as might satisfy the authorities at home. That his policy succeeded is beyond question. He aimed at building up between Bengal and the Himalayas a consolidated and friendly State; and Sir Alfred Lyall, who does not approve of the policy itself, admits that it was successful, for it gave Bengal a quiet and comparatively stable frontier for nearly forty years, and so enabled the English to make head against the serious embarrassments that encompassed their possessions in the southern part of the peninsula. It pleased Lord Macaulay to state roundly that the humane rules of civilised warfare were violated by the Company's contingent in the campaign. Mr. Forrest quotes a letter of instructions which Hastings addressed to the Resident at Lucknow, in which he strenuously insists upon the gentlest treatment of the Rohilla Chiefs by the Vizier. When the commander of the British contingent claimed that the English troops should share in the booty, Hastings refused even to consider the suggestion. The very idea of prize-money, he wrote in a private letter to Colonel Champion, suggests to my remembrance the former disorders which arose in our army from this service, and had almost proved fatal to it. The very idea, in fact, was to be discouraged like poison. We have thus far dealt with only one of the great episodes to which this singularly interesting series of State papers relates. Enough has been said to show that they abundantly challenge a reversal of the verdict on Hastings' career which has been passed by the most brilliant and popular essayist of our time. It is a misfortune bitterly to be lamented that one of the greatest of English writers has attached to the memory of the foremost amongst the makers of India a stigma which it has only lately been thought worth while to remove. The Government of India have done a service both to Hastings and to British rule in this country by making available a wealth of historical material, the highest use of which will be in showing that Hastings, after all, was a ruler for whom no apology is needed, and of whom every Englishman in India should be proud.

THE Government have yielded to stern necessity in abandoning the compensation clause—for we apprehend that that alone is given up—of the Local Taxation Duties Bill. They had, it is true, a majority of seventy-three in the division against Mr. Caine's amendment five weeks ago, and that seems to have encouraged them to fight hard for the entire measure. A good deal of it remains, for Government only proposed to place half the available proceeds of the extra sixpence per gallon on the spirit duties at the disposal of the County Councils for the extinction of publicans' licences. The remainder of the £864,000 thus put at the disposal of the County Councils is intended to be applied in police superannuation. It remains to be seen to what purpose Government will propose to apply the £440,000 a year which the Councils were to have applied to the extinction of licenses. They cannot now repent them of the extra sixpence which they have put upon spirits and beer. The House has voted this extra taxation, and it now remains a burden upon the publicans which Government have not succeeded in relieving by passing the compensation clause. Thus far all that they have done in the matter has been to alienate the publican interest by a fight with the temperance party, in which they have gained neither thanks nor success. That they have had obstruction to deal with is true enough, but it has been obstruction *plus* the genuine and straightforward opposition of the temperance party, and on the whole Government have not much to complain of beyond their own unfortunate choice of a policy. It was a clever device to propose to make those who drink pay for buying up the interests of those who sell them drink, and it is hard to see how, taking the proposal as it stood, it could be reckoned otherwise than as fair. But those who opposed it know well enough that if ever the principle of local option is applied on a larger scale, the precedent that this Bill would have set would be most embarrassing. A further addition to the spirit duties would not have supplied money enough for buying up licenses on a large scale, and the recognition of the principle of a right to compensation which the Bill involves would have given the publicans a claim which Parliament would find it hard to resist. The publicans are seriously and permanently damaged by the failure of this well-meant and ingenious attempt to secure a recognition of their rights. No Government in the future will be able, even if it is willing, to make such an effort for them as Mr. Goschen and Mr. Ritchie have made, and the result of the long controversy in Parliament this year is to settle, once for all, the character of future licensing legislation in England. It will be on temperance lines, and local option without compensation is as good as won.

THE news that Colonel Burnett is not to return to the Head-quarter Staff of this Presidency must have been a disappointment to his many friends, who have lately thought that such an event was highly probable on the expiry of the present Adjutant-General's tenure of his appointment. Colonel Burnett has been appointed to the Staff at home; and an intimate acquaintance with the Presidency and the Bombay Army was apparently not considered a recommendation for the appointment to the post of chief adviser to the Commander-in-Chief. When Colonel Dundas leaves on the expiry of his extended period of appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-quarters at the beginning of next month, Captains Steele and Harrison will be the only representatives of the East Yorkshire Regiment remaining on the general or personal staff in this Presidency, out of the goodly number that a few years ago were seconded in their regiment for that purpose. Few regiments have had so many officers selected for service on the staff during their tour of Indian service as the old 2nd-15th, and the selections have proved that there is no incompatibility between popularity and the energetic discharge of official duties.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR, G.C.I.E., of Baroda, has been elected a life-member of the Bombay Art Society.

A CASE of much interest to shipowners came before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Captain J. Templeton, Commander of the British India s. s. Kerbella, was charged with having on board a quantity of explosives in excess of the allowance laid down in the port rules under the Explosives Act, and also with not taking in the cargo of explosives within the limits set apart in the harbour for that purpose. The captain admitted the charge; but Mr. Owen, of, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen who appeared for him, said the captain had acted on the advice of the pilot who steered the vessel to her moorings; but the pilot in his evidence stated that when he went on board he found they were taking explosives on board and he informed the captain that the ship was not in the proper place for that purpose. His Wordship said the Captain admitted the charge, and it was necessary for him to make an example of that case in order to prevent a recurrence of the same offence in the harbour. The most lenient sentence he could see his way to impose was a fine of Rs. 300.

A CONTEMPORARY writes :—We have repeatedly called attention to the frequent accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa and the Dibru-Sadiya railways, caused by defective rolling-stock; but the latest returns seem to show that no improvement has taken place in this respect. Twelve cases of failure of axles are recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa as having occurred within the third quarter of the current year, and on the Dibru-Sadiya line there were no less than 44 failures of couplings. It is scarcely necessary to say that these figures are far too large, and that there is absolutely no excuse for the state of things they indicate.

MISS FAWCETT, the virtual Senior Wrangler of the year, is a pupil of Newnham College. Letters from Cambridge by the last mail mention that there was much excitement in the ladies' colleges—Newnham and Girton—on account of its having leaked out that Miss Fawcett had beaten all the men in the first part of the examination, though no one seems to have gone to the length of thinking that she would keep that position to the end of the struggle.

WITH reference to Lord Salisbury's taxed costs against Mr. W. O'Brien, his solicitors have, in a letter to the solicitors of the Premier, stated that the appeal is to be taken to the House of Lords, and that Mr. O'Brien "recognises no moral liability whatever in respect of the technical findings in an action in which the learned judge instructed the jury that he was entitled to recover, if the interpretation he (Mr. O'Brien) put upon Lord Salisbury's language was the true one, and in which Lord Salisbury had recourse to a special pleader's defence, which enabled him to evade the plain meaning of his language without either apologising for it or justifying it."

THURSDAY, the 19th, a correspondent writes, was a memorable day to the Padroadists in Bombay, as it was on that date, thirteen years since, Dr De Costa, the Portuguese prelate, took charge of the newly created diocese of Damaun. During the day the Vicars of Magaon, Dabul, Bandora, and Mahim, and several principal members of the Portuguese community waited upon his lordship at his residence at Colaba to compliment him on the auspicious occasion. The Bishop accepted the greetings very graciously, and entertained a select party at a dinner in the evening.

A BENGALI paper saw in the late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Buxar, a design to interfere in the affairs of Bhutan. It stated that a railway was to be completed from Kuch Behar to Buxar, and a strong post to be established at the latter place, though with what ulterior object, was not explained in detail. At the same time it was added that the cost of the proposed line was to be borne by the Kuch Behar State. It need scarcely be said, observes a well-informed contemporary, that this is one of the mare's nests which vernacular journalists are so constantly discovering. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar is certainly thinking of a railway, but it is to run southwards from the chief town of the State to Mogal Hât, so as to give direct communication with the Eastern Bengal system. The only guarantee asked is that the Government should not alter the alignment of the Kania-Mogal Hât line, for if this were done the little railway would be left high and dry.

IN the current number of *The Nineteenth Century* Mr. Henniker-Heaton takes credit for "wringing from the telegraph companies a reduction of the rate to Australia, to five shillings per word." Sir John Pender, chairman of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Company, has, however, addressed a letter to the editor of *The Nineteenth Century* declaring this statement to be "absolutely without foundation. "The 4s. rate," he says, "now provisionally arranged between the companies and the Adelaide Postal and Telegraph Conference, is the outcome of negotiations conducted between myself and the several agents-general of the Australasian Colonies, prior to, and entirely independent of, the Paris Telegraph Conference, to which it has not so far been submitted, it being quite beyond the control of that body.

AT a fire at Biutlingen, in Altmark in the week the last mail left, it was discovered that a lady was in the burning house. Suddenly from the crowd came a voice: "A hundred marks to him who brings out Frau Werner

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MR. CAINE AND THE LICENSING ACT.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

With a view to testing the opinion of his constituents on the subject of the Government Licensing proposals, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, and seeks re-election.

MADAME BERNHARDT'S LATEST SENSATION.

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt had a narrow escape of death last night. After performing at the theatre she took an overdose of chloral, from the effects of which the doctors had great difficulty in rescuing her to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WITHDRAWAL OF THE LICENSING BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith announced that Government had withdrawn the Licensing Bill.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Brackenbury, whose death was announced, is Mr. Charles Brackenbury, Director of the Artillery College at Woolwich.

THE TAXATION BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. W. H. Smith announced the withdrawal of the clause in the Licensing or Local Taxation Bill conferring on County Councils power to purchase and extinguish licenses.

The Government inserts an amendment that sums voted for that purpose be permitted to accumulate until Parliament devises means for their utilisation.

MR. SMITH'S MOTION PASSED.

Mr. Smith's motion to appoint a select committee of enquiry to facilitate the passage of the bills by carrying over the debate to the following Session, was passed unanimously.

THE U. C. S. GRIEVANCES.

The motion of Sir John Gorst to appoint a select committee of enquiry to consider the alleged grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, has been adopted.

MR. CAINE SEEKS RE-ELECTION AS AN INDEPENDENT LIBERAL.

Mr. W. S. Caine has resigned his seat for Barrow-in-Furniss, on the grounds that he can no longer support the Government; he seeks re-election as an independent Liberal.

MR. SMITH'S ASSURANCE TO THE PUBLICANS.

Mr. Smith, in reply to a deputation of the publicans which waited on him, assured them that the money accumulated under the amended Local Taxation Bill will never be devoted to any other purpose than the extinction of licenses.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails, of the 6th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 22nd.

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

Major-General Anderson, commanding Mhow District, probably proceeds home shortly on medical certificate.

RETIREMENT.

It is stated that Sir Henry Rawlinson is likely to retire from the Secretary of State's Council.

FAILURE OF A RAILWAY SCHEME.

The scheme for a railway from Chittagong to Assam has fallen through.

INTRODUCTION OF RESIDENCY OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 24.

After an official breakfast by H. H. the Nizam to the Resident Major Garrett, Messrs. Bosanquet and Prichard, on appointment to the Residency Staff, were introduced to his Highness.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

H. H. the Nizam's escort incident is still talked about. H. E. the Minister has appointed a committee of three European officers to investigate the matter, but Colonel Nevill, being Commandant of the Regular Troops, declines sitting. The account in the *Deccan Standard* states the affair to be purely accidental and deprecates the agitation.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. s. s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 13th June, left Aden at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Theresa arrived from Bombay this morning.

The M. M. s. s. Labourdonnais left here for Bombay, via Kurrachee, to-day, at 9 a.m.

The M. M. s. s. Amazon left here for Zanzibar to-day, at 9 a.m.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23,

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

The mail steamer Massilia, from London, arrived.

JUNE 24.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 7th, arrived at Hongkong to-day.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Nyanza left Zanzibar yesterday for Bombay.

No trace of the brigands who have taken possession of Signor Arrigo, of Termini, has yet been found. The family are in great anxiety about Signor Arrigo's life, and beseech the authorities to use the utmost caution. It is believed that some time will elapse before the captive can be liberated.

Moussa Bey, we learn from an Armenian correspondent, is to be put on his trial again. The Sultan has refused to decorate the "procureur" Halid Bey, who had demanded the acquittal of Moussa, and had been recommended to the honour by the recently dismissed Minister of Justice, Djevad Pacha.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The House of Commons were in quite a jocular mood on Tuesday; and merriment and good temper—as long as the discussion about the adjournment of the House over the Derby day lasted—reigned supreme. The days of the late Mr. Bernal Osborne and Mr. Smollett—that drily humorous descendant of the author of "Humphrey Clinker"—seemed to have come again; and Lord Elcho, in moving the adjournment, rose in his really facetious speech far above the usual average of Scotch "wut." His lordship's picture of the Right Hon. Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, debarred from going to the Derby and sitting disconsolate in his official chamber, sympathised with by the very dogs which he had muzzled, was a masterpiece of well-turned fun.

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As comic was the harangue of Mr. Labouchere, who was not only in favour of the adjournment, but was fellow "teller" with Lord Elcho. The senior member for Northampton rallied Sir Wilfred Lawson for talking about the race for the Derby. Londoners, according to Mr. L., only went down to Epsom to "welcome the summer solstice." The race was a mere pretext. He added that he had frequently been to Epsom; but that he really believed he had never seen the Derby run in his life. The assertion should have been made on "Salisbury" Plain, Mr Labouchere. It was somewhat of a piece, however, with Charles Dickens's remark that if he ever backed a horse for the Derby, the name of the steed should be Fortnum and Mason. He was thinking of the well-filled hamper, the lobster salad, the cold pie, and the fizzing champagne.

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All the town is talking of the splendid performance of "Don Giovanni" last Monday at the Royal Italian Opera. As a lyrical function it was from first to last one of the most brilliant of the triumphs achieved this season at Covent Garden, under the consummately able management of Mr. Augustus Harris. I notice, however, some not wholly unfounded strictures of the musical critic of *The Times*, on the ball-room scene. This gentleman regrets "the curious introduction of the *première danseuse*" in the minuet. Her presence on the stage can only hamper the action; and Mdlle. Paladino's efforts to execute the conventional ballerina's step in a very long dress of more or less modern cut, are only mirth-provoking."

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Now I had the honour to explain to two ladies who were present at Monday's performance, and who had noticed, as the *Times* critic had, the somewhat convulsive efforts of Mdlle. Palladino to free her stately limbs from the restraint of her long robe, that I have seen the "Minuet de la Cour" in "Don Giovanni" danced at Her Majesty's Theatre ever so long ago, by two such *ballerine* as Marie Taglioni and Fanny Ellsler; the former, I think, being the lady and the latter the gentleman. But that little point does not matter much. *But the lady partner in the minuet should wear a hoop.* The *panier* gives her ample scope and verge enough to execute the slow and solemn steps exacted by the superb dance, which was not only a favourite with Mozart, but with Glück, who has introduced the most charming "airs a danser" into the operas of "Orfeo" and "Armida."

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There was a suggestive article in the *St James's Gazette* on Tuesday, in which an attempt was made to trace the origin and progress of the "great Beard movement" in England. My contemporary states, *inter alia*, that forty years ago, "in all probability, a native beard could not have been discovered, from the Highlands to the British Channel." This is almost precisely the exact truth. About 1848 the only member of the House of Commons who wore a full beard was the esteemed Mr. Muntz, one of the members for Birmingham. The equally popular Colonel Sibthorp wore a moustache and straggling kind of semi-beard. The Crimean war promoted the growth of the beard military; but the *St James's* omits to state that the prime motor of the beard in civil life was an article entitled "Why Shave?" published in *Household Words* about 1851. Charles Dickens himself practically showed his faith in his contributor's tractate against shaving, by letting his own beard grow; but the contributor, I have reason to believe, never ventured upon so much as a pair of mutton-chop whiskers.

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Mem.: Charles I. was the last king of England who wore a beard—and it was only a Vandyck "imperial"—in public; but it may not be generally known that the beard of good old George III. was, in his last and melancholy days of madness and blindness, long, flowing, and snow-white. In the Schloss at Homburg-von-der-Höhe, formerly the residence of a Landgravine who had been Princess Elizabeth of England, there used to be—and may be still for aught I know—a portrait in water-colours of the demented monarch with his patriarchal beard, and clad in a long dressing-gown of purple velvet lined with ermine and embelished with the badge of the Garter in gold. What says the old poet?—"The glories of our birth and state are shadows, not substantial things." Very shadowy, this old-time *aquarelle* at the Homburg Schloss.

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At Niagara, some five and twenty years ago, as we were driving one sultry night from the Clifton House, on the Canadian side, along the terribly steep bank of the Niagara river, there came on a summer storm. We were in an open-carriage and the horses ran away. So it seemed, at least; but one could hear nothing for the thunder, and see nothing for the darkness; moon and stars invisible. All at once came a flash of lightning, *and you saw everything*—American Fall, Horseshoe Fall, Goat Island, Table Rock, Terrapin Tower, —plain and distinct as you see them at the London "Niagara," which Mr. John Hollingshead has done so much to popularise; and in front of you the negro driver, tugging for dear life at his horses heads. Fortunately, the intelligent animals were keeping the near side of the bank; else we should have gone over and down into the Rapids, and to smash. Then blackness again; more thunder; more lightning; a torrent of rain, and then summer night—softness and peace again, with the eternal lullaby of the Falls.

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Did you ever feel the effect of a flash of lightning on your memory? Such a flash dazzled me this week, piercing the Cimmerian gloom of the Law Intelligence in the newspapers. In the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Chitty made an order for the committal to prison of a man who had disobeyed the order of the Court in parting with some jewellery, pictures, and other valuables, the property of a lady, concerning whom there had been some proceedings in lunacy. Well; you may say that the transaction could scarcely be termed a flash of lightning, save for the defendant committed to Holloway Gaol. But among the property parted with was "a robe of the late Queen Caroline, worth £100." I declare that, reading this, there suddenly started up in my mind's eye a picture, plain and distinct, of the entire fifth act of the Caroline of Brunswick drama—Brougham and Denman meeting the injured Queen at Calais; the processions of sympathisers marching to Brandenburg House, Hammersmith; the "Mile-enders, dressed up as Highlanders, shivering in kilts;" the "Green Bag;" George Cruikshank's caricatures; the trial in the House of Lords; Teodoro Majocchi and his "Non mi ricordo;" the acquittal; the Queen's futile attempt to obtain admission to Westminster Abbey at the coronation of George IV.; her death; the wrangle over her coffin; the conflict between the Life Guards and the populace at Knightsbridge; the barricades at Hyde Park Corner; and the final triumph of the mob who wanted the processions to go through the city, and the lumbering of the sombre cortege in a pelting rain through Wych Street, Strand, on its way to Harwich, and so to Germany.

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Mem.: I knew in Madrid, some fifteen years ago, a rare old English gentleman, the delight of the Anglo-Madrilenan colony and the Casino in the Calle San Geronimo, who, as a boy scampering about the park when the riot was at its height on the day of Queen Caroline's funeral, had had the honour of receiving a slight sabre-cut from Captain Gore of the Life Guards. This gallant officer became subsequently the husband of Mrs. Gore, the celebrated novelist. Does anybody read Mrs. Gore's novels now, I wonder?

***

I have little doubt but that all this flood of lightning-flashing reminiscences of what one had read about the luckless Queen Caroline, arose from the correspondence between the Commissioner of Police and the worthy people who wanted to paralyse the traffic of the metropolis by marching in an interminable procession from the Thames Embankment to Hyde Park, to hold there a grand Temperance demonstration. To my mind Mr. Monro was altogether in the right in restricting the action of such a procession, and that the Home Secretary was equally justified in upholding in the House of Commons the resolution of his subordinate.

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I am old enough to remember when, early in the reign of William IV., the streets of the metropolis used to be periodically invaded by bands of trades-unionists, bearing banners inscribed with such pleasing emblems as deaths' heads and cross-bones, and such agreeable mottoes as "Bread or Blood." But the population of London was then scarcely a million and a half; there were very few omnibuses, and fewer cabs; there were no tramways, no broughams, and no railway-vans. To-day there are four millions of people in London; and the inability of an old lady to find her cheque-book when her carriage stops at Coutts's, or the delivery of twelve dozens of bottled stout at an oyster-shop in Fleet Street, is sufficient to block the traffic for half an hour. Processions in the heart of London are simply a nuisance and a curse; and they ought to be put down by the strong arm of the law.

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By an overwhelming majority a proposal to exclude militia officers from the Junior United Service Club has been negatived at the annual general meeting of the gallant institution in question. I should think so, indeed! That essentially constitutional force, the Militia, can be traced to the time of King Alfred A.D. 872—901, and there was a commission of array to raise a militia A.D. 1122. Lord Wolseley knows well enough that the strongest argument in favour of a military conscription in England is in the immemorial practice of "ballotting" for the militia. The father of the present writer was "drawn" three times between 1810 and 1815, and each time was fain to find a substitute at a cost of forty pounds.

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Mem.: King Charles I. on the scaffold declared that he could have settled everything with the Parliament if they would only have consented to allow him to retain the command of the militia, which, he contended, was an inalienable prerogative of the crown. It is expedient, for the nonce, to remember this fact in connection with the Royal Martyr, since an official of the Guildhall Library courteously informs me that the name—which I failed to call to mind last week—of "The Book of the Punishments of the Common Laws of England" is Seller. The book itself, which was published during the reign of James II., is in the splendid library of the Corporation of London aforesaid. Plate 11 represents "The manner of Beheading the Peeres of England for High Treason;" and in this the patient appears lying flat on the scaffold, save that his neck rests on a block which does not appear to exceed ten or twelve inches in height.

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Dr. Tanner, M.P. (what should we do without Dr. Tanner?), was observed by the lynx-eyed reporters during a recent debate, to be referring to memoranda made on his shirt-cuff. Well, why not? When I go out to a dinner I frequently jot down on my wristbands things which I wish to remember; only when I subsequently refer to them it often turns out that I have utterly forgotten what the memoranda mean.

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After all, Dr. Tanner fared better than this and better than the slovenly dramatist in Douglas Jerrold's story, who, remembering that Hogarth used to sketch portraits on his thumb-nail, used the same means for making notes of plots for new plays as they occurred to him. "I had the plot of a three-act comedy set down," he plaintively complained to a friend; "only one day *I unfortunately washed my hands*, and the inspiration was lost for ever."

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I was certain that the strangely missing Mr. Christie Murray would be found ere long; and I rejoice to learn, on the authority of a correspondent of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, that the distinguished novelist, traveller, and lecturer, has been duly discovered. Mr. Christie Murray, it appears, turned up on horseback with a party making for the plains on their way to Auckland, New Zealand. He was accompanied by the Minister of Public Works and Education, and a number of members of the House of Representatives. It is sometimes difficult to catch exalted personages in distant latitudes. Dear old Sam Ward (U. S. A.) once told me that he had made a voyage from New York to South America in order to obtain the concession for a railway from the Government of some Spanish republic. Many months were absorbed by the expedition; but eventually Sam found the Government in a zerape and a Panama hat on a mule, in a mountain canon. "And did you get your concession?" I eagerly asked. "Unfortunately," replied Uncle Sam, "the Government was 'tight'; and by the time it got sober another fellow came along and outbid me." Fortunately, Maoriland is the country *par excellence* of sobriety. I had the honour of being acquainted with the Government and Legislature of New Zealand some years ago, and they were total abstainers to a man.

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Francis of Verulam solaced himself during the anguish of the gout by dictating to his secretary a string of incomparably witty apopthegms. If Mr. Montagu Williams ever, by chance, has a few hours' leisure, he might do worse than follow Bacon's example, and make note of the pithy and humorous things which he is continually uttering from the bench. The other day a somewhat precipitate gentleman attended at the Thames Police Court to prosecute for mendicancy a woman carrying a baby in her arms, whom he had found singing in the street at Bow. He had not seen the prisoner beg; but "she looked as if she was wishing people to give her money." "A good many people wish that," quoth the magistrate, and discharged the woman. The precipitation of the doubtless well-meaning prosecutor, reminds one of the over-zealous prison warder who called out to a convict in the exercising yard, "Seventy-six B, you look as though you were wishing to secrete some tobacco, and I shall report you."

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A bold attempt, and I am inclined to think a meritorious one, is being made to revive that once pleasant and popular repast—supper. The directors of the Savoy Hotel recently issued invitations to the leading subscribers to the Royal Italian Opera to a Savoyard supper "after the opera was over;" and on Monday night the first "business" supper was given, and drew a brilliantly aristocratic attendance. The banquet was, I learn, followed by a dance which, to the enlivening strains of the Transylvanian band, was prolonged to a late hour. The dancing perhaps was a mistake. A ball-supper is one thing; a serious sit-down supper after the opera, is quite another. But let the guests, if they choose, sing after they have done supping; and thus, not only aid digestion, but resuscitate a gay and festive English custom. "No song, no supper!" How many years have gone by since that delightful comic opera was performed!

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But what should the suppers sing? Why, madrigals, glees, and catches of the "Three Blind Mice," "Ah, how Sophia," and "Mr. Speaker" type, to be sure. I listened the other night, at a great house, and with intense delight, to the vocalisation of a wondrous band of minstrels who call themselves, I think, the "American Quartette," and who, in admirable harmony and with unmoved countenances, sang part-songs which roused the distinguished guests to tempestuous hilarity. Then they intoned a "catch" which seemed mainly to be the recital of the bill of fare of an American restaurant; at least, I fancied that I heard allusions to oysters on the half-shell, terrapin, soft shell crabs, striped bass, clam-chowder, succotash canvas back duck, and gumbo soup. Suddenly one of the vocalists, in the deepest of diapasons, shouted out "Picallilly!" and the audience shrieked with mirth.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

"Atlas" has reason to believe that there is no truth in the story that the Duke of Edinburgh is to succeed Sir William Dowell as commander-in-chief at Devonport. The post will become vacant early in August, just when the Duke will be leaving for Germany, and his engagements at Coburgh and in Russia are likely to keep him abroad for several months.

THE GOVERNMENT LOANS OF 1878 AND 1879.

The following *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is issued to-day:—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Notification.—Accounts and Finance.—Public Debt. No. 3117.

Simla, the 25th June, 1890.

Whereas the 4½ per cent. Loans which mature upon 15th September 1893, can be discharged at par on that date, provided three months' notice of repayment shall have been given on the 15th June 1893; and whereas it is desirable to give holders of those loans the opportunity of transferring their holdings into the ordinary 4 per cent. Loans; it is hereby notified that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has been authorised until 30th December 1890 to deliver 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates in exchange for 4½ per cent. Securities of the above loans upon the following terms:

(1) Rs. 100 of 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates will be delivered for every Rs. 100 of 4½ per cent. Securities received, and any interest (accrued and not already paid) on the 4½ per cent. Securities up to the last preceding half-yearly date for the payment of interest, and also the excess interest payable upon them up to the date of maturity (15th September 1893), will be paid in cash. This excess in the case of Securities on which interest has been drawn up to 14th March, 1890, is Rs. 1-12-0 per cent.

(2) The Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates delivered will be of the Loan of 1854-55, and interest will run upon them from the half yearly date of that loan next following the last half-yearly date of the 4½ per cent. Loan (namely, 30th June if the securities are presented for conversion between 15th March and 14th September, and 31st December if presented between 15th September and 30th December).

(3) Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. will be paid for the period (3 months and 15 days) between the last half-yearly date for payment of interest upon the 4½ per cent. Securities received, and the date from which the interest will run upon the Promissory Notes delivered in exchange. The amount of this anticipation interest is Rs. 1-2-8 per cent.

(4) A brokerage of 4 annas per cent. will be paid to the person who tenders the Securities.

(5) The Securities tendered for transfer should be receipted in the following form.

Received in lieu of this note a note of the same value of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 bearing interest from 30th June 1890 (or 31st December 1890 if tendered after 14th September 1890).

2. Securities, other than Loan Certificates, with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for transfer in India under this Notification should be presented on or before the 30th December 1890 at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, or at a Presidency Bank or any of their Branches, or at any Government Treasury in India. Loan Certificates, with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for conversion in India, must be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, together with the coupons with which they were issued, if any such remain which have not become due. When the Securities are presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, that office will, as soon as possible after receipt of the securities issue the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, and also pay the interest and brokerage. In other cases the Bank or Treasury receiving the Securities tendered will forward them to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, which will, as soon as possible after receipt, furnish the Bank or Treasury concerned with the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange, and with a payment order for the interest and brokerage. The 4 per cent. Promissory Note will then be delivered, and the interest and brokerage paid by the Bank or Treasury concerned.

3. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right of withdrawing the authority given in this Notification at any time that he may see cause to do so.

4. The Secretary of State for India will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which securities of the 4½ per cent. Loans mentioned in the margin of paragraph 1 will be received for conversion in England.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE LIBEL ON A POLITICAL OFFICER.

At the final hearing of the Major Ferris defamation case the accused, Girjashankar, in his further examination said:—"What I have published in the issue of 10th September, 1889, of the *Rajyabhakt* to the effect that Political Agents rule high handedly like Nabobs, and are of bad conduct, is not applicable to Major Ferris. The meaning of the sentence "Major Ferris went to Bhownugger and God knows what he did there" is that he went there arbitrarily and nothing else. I did not mean he went there to take bribes or for any other reason, but I have published so because Major Ferris is a friend of the Thakore's, and he went to Bhownugger entirely on business. I have nothing to speak against the reasons for Major Ferris's going to Bhownugger. In the whole article I had no intention at all to speak evil of Major Ferris's conduct. I do not wish to give the name of the person who informed me that Major Ferris went there without proper cause.

After this examination the Magistrate said to the accused, When you say about the article in question that it is not applicable to Major Ferris, how could you apply the proof that Major Ferris is of bad conduct? I reject the petition you had presented to Mr. Jethalal, Magistrate, to issue a commission, because no more proof in this matter is required from you, and I will give my decision from the evidence taken before me. Upon this the Public Prosecutor Mr. Narbheram declined to argue the case further, and Girjashankar did the same.

On Monday Khan Bahadoor Dustoor gave judgment and sentenced Girjashankar, the editor of the *Rajyabhakt*, to six months' imprisonment, and fined him Rs. 400. Very severe comments are made in the judgment concerning the man's antecedents.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I understand that it has been reported that I have come to an amicable settlement with my husband out of court, I shall be glad if you will make it public through your paper that such reports are entirely untrue. I have left this matter entirely in the hands of my solicitor, and I shall be guided by his advice. I beg to thank those have so generously subscribed to enable me to meet the oppression to which I have been and am still subject to. —Yours, &c.,

HEERABAI DHUNJIBHAI KALFATI.

June 22.

We have received the following subscriptions in answer to Heerabai Dhunjeebhai's appeal:—

	Rs.	a.
Already acknowledged.....	856	8
"A Band of Parsee Sympathisers".....	18	4
D. E. G.....	10	0
"Sympathiser".....	1	0

THE SIEGE OF CHAMPANIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the article headed "The Siege of Champanir," which appeared in your issue of the 21st instant, there is a misprint, and I would therefore be glad if it be corrected. The Ponaghur Hill, with its renowned fortress, Champanir, is situated in the district comprizing the Panch Mahals under the British Government, and not in Baroda territory, as stated therein.—Yours, &c.,

W. H.

Baroda, June 23.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered..	27 74	28 82	33 69	21 28
June 23, Monday	...	...	...	0 48
„ 24, Tuesday	0 0	0 30	0 20	...
Total...	27 74	29 12	33 89	21 76
Total of corresponding date last year	8 22	11 28	10 94	10 78
Do. in 1888	8 26	8 83	9 3	8 80

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

A retired Prussian officer, ex-Lieutenant Rottenburg, is reported to have been engaged by the Sultan of Morocco to fortify the coasts of his empire.

A lode of silver ore has been discovered in the bed of the river Donetz, in South Russia, which is said to contain forty-five per cent. of the pure metal. Mining engineers have been despatched to the spot to make further investigations.

MR. JINSIWALA'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I herewith forward copy of a letter by Miss Hurford, Lady Superintendent of the Girls' High School in Poona, to Professor Jinsiwala, and of his reply to it, and hope that you will kindly publish them in your paper.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYAN B. DANDEKAR,
Jt. Secy., Mahratha Female Education Socy.

No. 31 of 1890-91.

High School for Native Girls, Poona, June 19.

To Professor Jinsiwala, M.A.

Sir,—I am very sorry to be obliged to address you upon a subject which to me is painful.

You are reported to have said, in the course of your speech at the elocution gathering, held in Poona, on the 9th May last, that a European lady in a native girls' school gave half a bitten plantain to a girl in the school to eat.

In that speech you do not name the particular school; but at a meeting held in the Poona Native General Library, for organising a Hindu club, you said publicly that the allusion was to the High School for Native Girls, of which I am the lady-superintendent, and the Vernacular press has understood you in that light.

I have to inform you that the charge is totally unfounded, and therefore I beg you will withdraw it, and tender an apology.

If you do not, the committee of the school will be obliged to take further steps.—I have, &c.,

A. HURFORD,
Lady Superintendent,
High School for Native Girls, Poona.

Bombay, Girgaum Back Road, 20th June, 1890.

To Miss A. Hurford, Lady Superintendent, High School for Native Girls, Poona.

Dear Miss,—In reply to your letter of the 19th June, 1890, I beg to state that neither at the public lecture on the 9th May, nor at the subsequent meeting about the Hindu Club, did I mention the plaintain matter as an event that had actually happened, I only stated that supposing a lady teacher had done such a thing, even though in perfect good faith and with the best of intentions, it would arouse indignation in our community. Some of the Poona papers, however, seem to understand the incident as happening in your school, and they appear to say that they were led to such understanding by my speech. I had no intention of wounding anybody's feelings by false inventions. I only said what I had heard several people talk about. But now I learn from you that the thing is absolutely false, and I am quite ready to withdraw that statement unreservedly and unconditionally. I am also most willing to express my heartfelt regret at having used words which naturally must have given you so much pain. I received your letter a couple of hours since, and the promptness with which I reply will, I hope, clearly show to you that I have not the least hesitation in acknowledging a mistake.—I am, &c.,

SHRIDHUR GANESH JINSIWALA,
Professor of Sanskrit, Wilson College, Bombay.

P.S.—You may make any use you like of this letter.

S. G. J.

THE INDIAN SERVICES' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We learn that the Select Committee to enquire into the grievances of the Indian Services, promised by the Government in England, has been blocked in the House of Commons on the ground that it ought to be restricted to officers appointed by the Secretary of State.

Without for a moment wishing to convey that men appointed in India have no grievances, I think it is highly desirable that the cases of each should be kept quite separate. If the House of Commons is willing to consider the case of the Secretary of State's men, then let us, who are Secretary of State's men accept the position. Hitherto, we have been contented to join hands with the India appointed men, but in doing so we have certainly sacrificed much of the strength of our position, and it is this action of ours which has brought upon us such retorts, as for instance, that the majority of us are natives.

What is it that we are asking for? It amounts ultimately to this; that we should be put on the same footing as the so-called "Covenanted" Civil Service—the finest service in any country in the world. We say that we, too, are appointed after competitive examination, that we, too, like them, are professionally trained. We do not ask for more pay; all we ask for is: (1) That our pensions should be fixed in sterling at what they were when the services were first started; (2) that a provident fund be made obligatory on all officers and a few small concessions allowed to enable us to develop it as the Civil Service have developed theirs. This is all: and we say that if these are granted we shall obtain in time a similar position to that of the Civil Service.

It must be remembered that the proposal to put us on the same footing as the "Covenanted" Civil Service was first made, not by us, but by a Commission appointed by Government itself—the Public Service Commission. No word has ever dropped from Government to lead anyone to suppose that they are not willing to grant us a few concessions in order to raise our status. It is we who have neglected our opportunities, by making common cause with those whose grievances are altogether different to ours. It is the fatal term "Uncovenanted Service," now happily abolished, which has done the mischief. Let these gentlemen agitate for themselves, independently of us, but after what has happened it would be suicidal in us to continue as we have been doing.—Yours, &c.

G. A. H.

Dharwar, June 22.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India sanction assistant armourers of British regiments being sent to Arsenals for a short course of instruction, in view of their obtaining a certificate of qualification, before being entrusted with the repair of breech-loading arms.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant F. T. Stewart, 45th Sikhs, to the hills for 90 days, on medical certificate. Captain W. H. Rycroft, 7th Dragoon Guards, to England, for three months on private affairs. Colonel A. Landon, Bengal Infantry, to the hills from 15th June to 30th September on private affairs.

The following officers have been detailed for the next equitation class which will assemble on the 1st July with the 1st Dragoon Guards:—Lieutenants Jones, 4th Bengal Cavalry; Macmullen, 10th Bengal Lancers; Rickets, 18th Bengal Lancers; Allen, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Stapylton, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Thornton, 9th Bengal Lancers; and Tod, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

The following appointments have been made:—17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant G. H. Bush, Wing Officer, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Adjutant. 43rd Gurkhas.—Captain A. L. Barrett to be Second-in-Command sub. *pro tem.* Captain T. H. Eyre, Staff Corps, to be officiating Second-in-Command during the absence on leave of Captain Barrett; Lieutenant J. Cowley to be Wing Commander sub. *pro tem*, and Lieutenant W. N. Waymouth to be Wing Officer.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal of the finance authorities in this country that the rule in the Civil Service Regulations, Article 125 (1), should be applied to the pay of officers of the Military Account's Department, officiating in grades higher than their own, namely, that an officer acting for an absentee in a higher grade, should receive the consolidated salary of his own grade, plus two-thirds of the difference between the salary of that grade and the salary of the grade in which he acts.

We are now at the beginning of that season of the year when accidents to mountain tourists are, unfortunately, not of rare occurrence. Our Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a young Viennese ascended the rax with two companions. After viewing the splendid sunrise, the three young men, although without a guide, resolved to descend on the steep side of the mountain. At several places the descent is made by means of ladders, and at one of these spots the young man missed his footing and fell a distance of 100 feet. He was killed on the spot.

Two testimonials were to be presented to Cardinal Manning on the occasion of his "silver jubilee." One, to be presented by the Marquis of Ripon at the Archbishop's house, Westminster, consists of a sum of about £3,000, which it is intended to devote to the reduction of the debt on the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. The second testimonial and address was to be read by the Duke of Norfolk. This second testimonial is of a personal character, and subscribers to it include persons of every rank and condition. The reply on this occasion was expected to be of a more formal nature, as the address was to pass in review the work of the Cardinal during his long episcopate.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The following memorial has been addressed to the President of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on the draft building bye-laws:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned proprietors and ratepayers of the city of Bombay, beg to submit the following remarks on the draft building bye-laws which are intended to be applied to the portion of the city already built upon. We beg to lay these remarks now before you, so that before your Committee finally considers and modifies those bye-laws and reports on them to the Corporation the following will have their careful attention.

The following are the objections of the proprietors which may well be taken and be maturely considered, and much of the prospective inconvenience likely to arise may be avoided:—

The proposed rule I. (Structure &c. . .) is a proper rule to be made to be applied to places which have never been built upon. In places already built upon, it is not only likely to cause considerable hardship to individuals, but it is capable of doing considerable injury to the public generally, and it is a matter for consideration whether it is at all necessary, unless such places to which it is to be applied have been previously ascertained and notified.

We have no objection to the second rule about the plinth being at least 2 feet above the centre of the street.

(Ventilation I.) As about 90 per cent. of the streets in Bombay are within fifty feet width the effect of this rule will be in the near future to dwarf the height of the greater number of the houses in Bombay, and it is calculated to lower the price of house-property in Bombay, especially in the many streets whose width is small owing to want of previous precautions, for which the present owners are in no way responsible, and, again, as it will decrease the accommodation space, there will be an overcrowding of people in proportion. We understand that you intend that those house-owners whose buildings are at present three or four-storeyed will not be affected by this rule. But house-owners whose houses face streets of small width, will be debarred from building higher. In some streets house-owners under this proposed bye-law will be unable to raise even a single storey. The effect of this bye-law if it passes will put new purchasers at a disadvantage. There seems to us to be no good reason why a distinction should be made in this respect between buildings of a greater height and buildings of a lesser height, and why the owners of the latter should be debarred from building higher if they choose.

(Ventilation II.) The effect of this rule will be that from end to end house-owners will have to keep *chowks* open to sky, having an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon. This rule will be simply inapplicable in the case of the majority of houses whose breadth varies from eight to sixteen feet. While in cases of other houses the extra expenditure required and the non-productiveness of the ground left all around the *chowk* will make it quite impossible for poor house-owners to build any houses. Besides under the bye-law it will be impossible for the poorer classes to have at cheap rents rooms to live in. The bye-law will be simply unworkable in cases where the width of the building itself is small, and people will be unable to secure sufficient accommodation when the height of the building will be limited. While in Mandvie, Parsiwada, and in many parts of Bhuleshwar where the breadth facing the street is very small and the interior length is long, each house will require a *chowk* from end to end not less in any direction than six feet across. Under this arrangement it will be practically impossible for anybody to erect a building.

The second part of this rule is very ambiguous. It is intended to mean that when a new house or a *chawl* is to be constructed, the owner will be forced to leave two and five feet of his ground respectively, for street improvement, without any compensation. It will be very hard upon house-owners who have paid high prices for their ground, and who have now to fight for every inch of it. And if it is intended to detach five feet on the side of the other external walls of the *chawl*, it will be a very great hardship upon the landed proprietors. Besides it will be impossible for any one to erect *chawl* which in the present circumstances of the city where the number of the poorer classes of people is increasing are so absolutely necessary for this city. In Mahim and Sewri a single yard will cost the owner a rupee or so, but in parts of Mandvie, Bhuleshwar, and Fort it will cost as much as about Rs. 125 and upwards.

We have no objection to the height of every room being required to be not less than eight feet, if the width of the street is not too narrow. But it would be difficult to attain a height of seven feet in the rooms under the roof.

As regards the third clause under Ventilation II., we submit that provision should be made of at least one-sixth of the superficial area of the side of the room. In building many houses, doors and windows of such dimensions are not necessary.

With reference to the fourth rule, we bring it to your notice that the width between the lines of the huts or the level required for the drainage have not been defined. We beg also to point out that the poor portion of the population living in huts has been using the public privies and urinals, and the burden of paying for those privies will be heavy for the poor people under this bye-law.—Yours, &c.,

GOKHALDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH,
and others.

Bombay, 19th September.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

A Hyderabad telegram says:—It is now stated that the Nizam has directed the arrest of the trooper of the escort who attacked three British officers on Sunday last, and ordered an inquiry to be made into the affair by a committee, consisting of General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court, Colonel Nevill, Commandant of the regular troops, and Colonel Ludlow, Inspector General of Police—all of the Nizam's service.

A letter from the Private Secretary to Lieutenant Gallie conveyed not only regret on the Minister's part but also on that of his Highness. Both the owner of the tonga and the driver have been compensated, and everything is now being done to get at the truth. One of the local papers discredits the story of a c

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the supporters of the institution was held on Monday evening at the school-room, Albert Hall, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president of the institution, being in the chair. Mr. J. C. Cama, the honorary secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

Having submitted a full report of the proceedings of the institution at the distribution of prizes when his Excellency Lord Reay the Governor of Bombay presided and H. E. Lady Reay distributed the prizes on the 10th March, 1890, at which the life-governors, members, and subscribers to the institution were invited to be present, the directors have in addition to such report to lay before you the opinions of the various examiners about the Alexandra School, which show that the school of the institution which now gives instruction in Gujerati as well as in English is in an efficient state. None of the examiners complain of any of the teaching staff. The directors took the opportunity on the Exhibition day to include Gujerati recitation in the programme of recitations, so as to make the fact widely known to all persons interested in our institution that Gujerati is also now included in the curriculum of studies of the school. The directors seek to impress upon the minds of the public that Gujerati has since the past year been taught from the alphabet, and as the girls progress in their studies in that language English is also taught from the alphabet, so that now any girl desirous of being educated in the school can commence her studies from the vernacular alphabet and complete her studies up to the Matriculation Standard. Your directors have spared no expense in getting teachers who are pronounced efficient by the examiners. Your directors have made it a principle to get the school examined by such gentlemen only as are thoroughly well-known to the public of Bombay for their independence and for their experience in conducting school establishments, and they take this opportunity of specially thanking Mr. T. A. Savage, of the Cathedral High School, for his great kindness, in again, at great personal inconvenience, thoroughly examining the institution jointly with Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Master (Proprietor, Bombay High School). The best thanks of the institution are due to these gentlemen for their report. The institution is much indebted to Signor Pedraza for examining the pupils in French, and to Dr. E. Brainerd Ryder and Miss Anna Ballard for examining in music, needle-work, and calisthenics. The various reports of the examiners are herewith appended. Your directors have to congratulate you upon his Excellency the Governor Lord Reay (in consequence of the recent reconstitution of the institution) accepting the Alexandra School of this institution as a "High School" as declared in his address. Your directors have executed the lease of the institution containing the terms required by Government. There were 66 girls attending the institution during the month of March, 1890. There are now eleven teachers, and the establishment which in February, 1889, cost Rs. 350 now costs over Rs. 450 per mensem. Miss Sherin Manockjee Cursetjee as usual has continued to look after the general management of the school, and Mr. D. N. Wadia has kindly directed the course of studies of the institution. The directors tender their thanks to the lady-superintendent and the teachers of the institution for the efficient working of the school during the past year. A few students are preparing for the Matriculation Examination, and with regard to the knowledge in English of the students, a letter from Mr. T. A. Savage to Miss Sherin M. Cursetjee shows that the girls of your school are in no way backward.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved that the report and audited accounts submitted to the meeting be adopted and confirmed. He said that the reports made by the several examiners as to the progress made by the pupils in the various branches of education testified to the excellent character of the instruction imparted in the institution. (Hear, hear.) The several reports submitted by the different examiners, who were all well-known educationalists of this city—(applause)—went to show that there was little or no room for improvement in the system of education imparted in the school. (Applause.) If there was the slightest defect observed, the examiners would undoubtedly have drawn their attention thereto. He (Mr. Murzban) was himself in a position to testify to a certain extent to the excellent character of the education imparted at the institution from the fact of his own children being instructed thereat for a number of years. (Hear, hear.) There appeared, however, to be one defect, and it was the comparatively small attendance of pupils at the school. This was a slight defect, which could be remedied by the native community being asked to co-operate with them and to support the institution by sending a larger number of girls so as to promote the dissemination of female education in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) The school, which was so well equipped, had a staff of accomplished teachers, and was supervised by an accomplished lady like Miss Sherin Manockjee Cursetjee. (Applause.) Actuated as she was by a directness of aim and singleness of purpose, Miss Sherin Manockjee took a kindly interest in the pupils, and devoted her whole and undivided attention to the success of the institution, which owed its existence to her late lamented father. He hoped that the native community of Bombay would see the necessity of supporting and thus extending the usefulness of the institution. (Applause.)

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas proposed that Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, and Miss Sherin M. Cursetjee be elected and requested to act as honorary lady-visitors.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina proposed that the meeting offer its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the institution during the past year. He said that the success of the institution was due not only to the excellent staff of teachers that had been employed, but it was also due in a great measure to the exemplary management of the affairs of the institution by the board of directors. (Hear, hear.) It was remarked only the other day by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang at a meeting held in connection with a similar institution that such of the girls who wished to make further progress in education should join the Alexandra School. (Hear, hear.) That showed that attempts were being made to induce girls, who wished to prosecute their studies to the higher standards, to join this institution, and it was only a question of time that a larger number of pupils should register their names on the roll of the institution. The new curriculum of studies had been but recently introduced, and it would be some time before it was taken advantage of by the girls of the native community. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Fakirjee seconded the resolution, and it was carried amidst applause.

Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar proposed that Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama be re-elected directors of the institution. He said that both these gentlemen had served on the board most conscientiously for a number of years past, and now that their period of office expired, they could not find better men to co-operate with and give the benefit of their advice and experience to the remaining members of the board. The members would be consulting the best interests of the institution if they were to re-elect the two Camas as directors of the institution. As a mark of their appreciation of the past services of Messrs. Dosabhoy and Jamsetjee Cama, he (Mr. Chichgar) suggested that the proposition should be carried with acclamation. (Applause.)

The chairman having seconded the resolution, it was carried amidst loud applause.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit proposed that the best thanks of the meeting were due to Messrs. T. H. Savage, Framjee Bomanjee Master, Signor Pedraza, Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder, and Miss Anna Ballard for examining the pupils and submitting them reports of such examination; to Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel for auditing the treasurer's account; and to Miss Sherin M. Cursetjee for her trouble in supervising the school.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. C. Cama proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and in doing so observed that the board of directors were exceptionally fortunate in having Mr. C. M. Cursetjee for their president,—a post which he conducted with rare ability, tact, and judgment. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee had not only been devoting a good deal of his time and energy to the management of the institution, but that he had often been contributing his mite, and getting others to subscribe money in aid of the institution. (Hear, hear.) It was only very recently that he collected Rs. 1,500 towards the Goolbai Cama Fund for the purpose of establishing a scholarship for perpetuating the name of the deceased lady in connection with the institution. It was gratifying to see Mr. Cursetjee walking in the footsteps of his distinguished father. (Applause.)

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman having briefly thanked the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

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BREACH OF THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Captain J. Templeton, Commander of the s. s. Kerbella, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was charged at the instance of Mr. A. C. Forde, Preventive Officer in the Bombay Customs Department, with having on board a quantity of explosives in excess of the quantity laid down under the Port Rules in the Explosives Act. The vessel, moreover, had taken her moorings one mile S. E. of the Middle Ground Battery immediately in rear of a kerosine oil boat. Mr. Little appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant.

Mr. Little, in opening the case, stated that Captain Templeton was charged with a breach of the Explosives Act passed by Government.

On the Preventive Officer going on board, it was found that the vessel contained 40 cases of blasting gelatine, 286 cases of dynamite, and 5 cases of detonators. The captain of the vessel was thereupon furnished with a copy of the port rules.

Mr. Owen, on behalf of the defendant, informed his Worship that his client admitted the charge, but that he had taken up his moorings, acting on the advice of the pilot who steered the vessel from the dry dock to her moorings. The pilot, moreover, as Mr. Owen stated, had been informed by the captain that the vessel was going to take in a cargo of explosives, who accordingly anchored her in her present position, which is not the usual ground where steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company load. Captain Templeton had since the month of March proceeded to England with the s. s. Kerbella, and on his return a short time ago, he was served with a summons.

His Worship informed Mr. Little that it was not necessary to go into evidence, since the captain admitted that he had not anchored within the limits laid down for vessels carrying explosives, and that it would be sufficient to make an example of this case so as to prevent a recurrence of the kindin the harbour.

Mr. Owen submitted that if the Court was going to deal with the case, he wished to call evidence that a conversation did take place between Captain Templeton and the pilot, and he was in a position to prove this fact.

The Magistrate: There is no good of going into evidence if the captain admits it.

Mr. Little requested his Worship to put into the witness-box the pilot who took the vessel to sea, and had been on board while she was taking in her cargo of explosives.

The pilot John Welsh was called and said: I am a third grade pilot in the Bombay Pilot Service. At 4 p. m. on the 14th of March last, I went on board the s. s. Kerbella to take her to sea. When I arrived on board I noticed the ship was taking in dynamite. I then informed the chief officer that the ship was not in the right place for taking in explosives. I spoke to the chief officer and the captain. The captain said we had better shift out. I said yes. The dynamite was nearly all in. The anchor was then heaved up, and we steered out for the powder ground. All the dynamite had been shipped before we steamed out.

Mr. Little: What was the position of the ship?—When I went on board the ship's position was betwen 400 and 500 yards N. E. of the Middle Ground. The rules as to the explosives were in the hands of the chief officer. The s. s. Eastbourne was in the berth next about two ships' length off. I brought her to that position some days before. She was loaded with kerosine oil.

Cross-examined by Mr. Owen. When I went on board the Kerbella she was not lying at the usual berth of the British India moorings. She was in fact outside the B. I. moorings.

Re-examined by Mr. Little.—She was in a position in which ships load ordinary cargo. I took her to sea that afternoon.

Ramchunder Sadan was called and said: I am an overseer in the export department of the Bombay Custom House. I have the export general manifest of the s. s. Kerbella, dated the 14th of March, 1890. I also produce from the Customs office two shipping bills of export on the same ship on that occasion.

The next witness was Narayen Bhickoo.

Mr. Little: What are you?—I am a clerk in Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. I prepared this manifest. I see these two bills, and I made entries of them in the manifest. I obtained the two bills on board the Kerbella. The bills had this signature when I received them. I do not know the name of the clerk of the s. s. Kerbella.

His Worship thought it was not necessary to have the bills and the manifest put in since the captain admitted the charge.

The third officer Percy Miller examined, said: I am the third officer on board the s. s. Kerbella. I was an officer on that steamer in March last. I was present on the bridge when she came out of dry dock. She was taken out by a pilot, I do not know his name; but I was told his name was Carvallo. The captain was also on board. I heard the captain say to the pilot he wished the steamer to be taken outside to a place as he had to take explosives on board. The steamer was towed out by a tug.

Mr. Owen: Did you hear any conversation about the explosives before the tug was cast off.

Before the anchor was let go the pilot told the captain he was in a place where he could take on board explosives or anything else. The ship was then lying in five and three-quarter fathoms of water. The centre of the Middle Ground was S. W. by S. and the time ball was N. W. by West.

Mr. Owen: Are you well acquainted with the Bombay harbour?—I am not. This is my sixth voyage into Bombay, and the fourth in which I came in on the bridge. There was no other vessel in a similar position to ourselves. All the other vessels were inside the Middle Ground.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little.—The Eastbourne was near to us.

Mr. Little: Are you prepared to contradict the statement that the Eastbourne was directly two ships' length to the northward. She was on the north-side of us. I could not judge if she was in two ships' length of us, there was room for the ship to swing. I remember no buoy being near. I do not remember seeing a buoy. The vessel was certainly more than a quarter of a mile from the Middle Ground. I believe when we came into the harbour if the rules were not handed to the captain they were sent to the clerk. I have been four times to the Bombay harbour with this captain. I do not know whether the captain knows the Bombay harbour.

Mr. Owen: Was the ship Eastbourne in the same position as she is now when you cast anchor?—Yes.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that the rule regarding explosives ought to be carefully carried out, and in this case it was admitted that the rule was broken. It appeared that a very large quantity of explosives were taken on board in the harbour to a quarter of a mile east of the Middle Ground. Looking at all the facts of the case, he could not pass a less penalty than inflict a fine of Rs. 300.

LORD COLERIDGE AND THE LADY LITIGANT.

An amusing application was heard by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Matthew on Wednesday afternoon, 4th inst. Mrs. Davis, a well-known lady litigant, applied for an order in respect of a writ issued nearly six years ago. Lord Coleridge seemed to know the case. "How much do you claim?" he asked dryly. "My Lord," replied Mrs. Davis, "I" do not claim exactly all "that I claim." "Ah, no," replied his Lordship; we are glad to have what we can get. But how much do you claim?" "Two millions sterling," replied the lady litigant. His Lordship consulted the particulars endorsed upon the writ, and found that the sum mentioned was correct to a million or so. "Very well," said he, "let me look at your other documents." Among these other documents was an order made by Lord Coleridge himself in 1888, forbidding "the said Mary Ann Davis" from issuing any writ without leave from a Judge in Chambers being first obtained. That order, Mrs. Davis explained, was wrongfully made. "Then you must get it set aside in the Court of Appeal," said the Chief. "I am a man of stubborn character, and not likely to see that I was wrong. Nor is it wise to come to the man who, you say, made a mistake." Mrs. Davis then gathered up her papers and left for the Court of Appeal.

The principal English residents at Brussels have held a meeting in the Waterloo Ballroom, which has been used as the granary of the brewery in the Rue de la Blanchisserie, for the purpose of organising an English ball, and perhaps a banquet, in the room, to commemorate the approaching seventy-fifth anniversary of the famous ball, so that the "sound of revelry by night" might be heard once more in the historic hall. A committee to take the necessary steps was appointed. The property will shortly be sold, as the whole concern is in liquidation, and the hall is threatened with demolition, unless some patriotic wealthy Englishman purchase it. From 150,000f. to 200,000f. would be necessary for this.

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REFORM WORK IN RAJPUTANA.

The *Kayastha Gazette* publishes the following letters:—

From the Secretary, Kayastha Sabha, Ajmere, to Colonel J. Biddulph, Commissioner, Ajmere.

Merwara, dated 17th May, 1890.

Sir,—I am directed by the Kayastha Sabha, Ajmere, to request the favour of your kindly granting it your kind and worthy patronage.

But before I do so, I think it expedient to explain briefly what it is and what are its chief objects. It is a body working for the good of the Kayastha community of Ajmere in particular, and Rajputana in general since the last 12 years. Its aims and objects are entirely of a social and educational nature intended to affect morally and intellectually the advancement of the Kayastha community, to put a stop to all injurious customs, and to curtail extravagant expenses in marriage and death ceremonies. Political and religious matters are absolutely excluded.

The limited space of the letter does not permit me to describe in detail what the Sabha has hitherto done, but the most important events in the history of the Sabha are:—

(1.) Its affiliation in 1886 to a common body called the Kayastha Conference, the annual sessions of which were held (1) at Lakhnow, (2) Allahabad, and (3) Patna; and the fourth will very probably be held at Lahore this year. The founder of the Conference is Babu Har-Govindadyal, M.A., Government Pleader, Lakhnow, Oudh, whose name I should take with great honour, and to whom is due the credit of all the movements. The accompanying papers will show that a meeting of the Kayasthas from all parts of Rajputana called the "Kayastha Provincial Sabha, Rajputana," was held here in May last year, through the efforts of the worthy members of this Sabha. The resolutions passed thereat are submitted for your perusal. At present there are about 27 Kayastha Sabhas in Rajputana, all controlled by a select committee composed of the leading members from all the Native States, and the head-office of which is at present located at Ajmere. The present working of the Ajmere Sabha will, it is resolved, be brought to your kind notice through the medium of an extract from the proceedings which will be submitted to you through the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, every month, and at longer intervals when the meetings are postponed for some reasons.

From the tenor of the circular lately issued by the Sadar Sabha at Lakhnow, representing the desirability for applying to the district officers, for a grant of patronage to the reform movement, the example of which has been set by the Behar authorities, it appeared very advisable that a similar application should be made to the authorities here also. Your predecessor in office, Colonel Trevor, has more than once expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement advocated by this Sabha and has wished it every success.

Colonel C. K. M. Walter, during his incumbency as the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara, always looked upon the Sabha as a right step in the right direction.

I, therefore, eagerly hope that the prayer made above will very kindly be granted.

REPLY.

THE RAJPUTANA KAYASTHA SABHA.

The aims of the Association as shown in the papers that have been submitted to me, have my warmest sympathy, and the success of the Kayastha Sabha cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the whole community as well as to the members of the Association. When the work of the Sabha is regularly started, I trust that the education of females will receive as much attention as is now proposed to be given to the education of males. I shall always be glad to receive reports of the progress of the work undertaken by the Sabha, to which I heartily wish success.

(Sd.) J. BIDDULPH,
Commissioner.

Aboo, 19th May, 1890.
To the Secretary, Kayastha Sabha of Rajputana.

THE HUMOURS OF A POST-OFFICE.

To be for a brief space a clerk in a post-office would seem, in favourable circumstances, to be a highly amusing occupation. But it is probable that in this, as in so many other matters, it is the looker-on who sees most of the game. Certainly the postal and telegraphic clerks who conducted the business of the temporary post office established at the Guildhall during the celebration of the Penny Post Jubilee the other day must have found their experiences more amusing to recall than to pass through. So beset were they with customers anxious to secure some memento of the occasion, whether in the shape of stamps, postal orders (never intended to be cashed), or the specially printed jubilee post card, that on the evening of the *conversazione* they had no time to reflect upon the humours of the situation. Even the clerks in charge of the savings' bank department were kept hard at it; for during the three days that the celebration lasted 200 new accounts were opened and 134 deposits made. Evidently the visitors were in funds, for there were only two withdrawals.

A "CORNER" IN POST-MARKS.

The visitors to the Guildhall proved themselves both curious and enterprising. All sorts of odd requests were made to the officials. One visitor was very persistent in a demand for a sight of "the first London post-office," which, he stoutly maintained, was a bag said to have been the only receptacle for the posting of letters in Westminster during the reign of Charles I. He had read in a newspaper that such a bag was in existence; and it was with considerable difficulty that he could be got to believe that "the first London post-office" was no longer in existence, or that, if it were, it was not within the order and disposition of the Postmaster-General. Nothing was in brisker request than the "Guildhall jubilee obliterating stamp." A tradesman in Cheapside posted in the Guildhall pillar letter-boxes 250 open envelopes addressed to himself, bearing halfpenny postage stamps. No doubt the object was, by getting the Guildhall jubilee stamp placed upon them to render them valuable for sale to collectors hereafter. The "Jubilee Post-card," which was sold at sixpence, was in high favour for a similar purpose; and it is said that these cards, of the nominal value of a halfpenny and a penny, now command a guinea each on the Stamp-collectors' Stock Exchange. One customer, at least, was in fear lest his card might be damaged in transit, since it was posted with a piece of blotting-paper round it to keep it clean. The card reached its destination at Derby with the blotting-paper still round it, and was so delivered. The officials did their best to please the guests by impressing the Jubilee stamp on catalogues, envelopes, address-cards, pieces of paper, and telegraph forms. A penny an impression for the benefit of the Rowland Hill Fund was frequently offered.

ENTHUSIASM AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

One young gentleman begged that he might have an impression of the stamp for the young lady accompanying him. On banding in a paper to be stamped, he was horrified to find that he had presented his unpaid tailors' bill. That was not the kind of stamp he most desired to see upon that touching document, and he retired somewhat abashed. Shortly afterwards a young lady was extremely anxious to have an impression of the stamp on two pocket-handkerchiefs. She was obliged, and when told that the ink would wash out she declared that rather than lose the impression she would never use the handkerchiefs again. That was true enthusiasm; but she was left behind by a male visitor, who, perhaps with a view to future profit, bought postage-stamps of each denomination and stuck them upon envelopes addressed to himself. Even a £5 stamp was placed upon one of the envelopes; but when the gentleman came to pay for it, he found that his previous purchases had exhausted his loose cash. But that enterprising philatelist was a man of resource. He rushed out to the nearest pawnbroker, "popped" his watch and chain, and came back with five sovereigns in his hand. His enthusiasm deserves to meet its reward in the rapid appreciation of his investments.

ADDRESSED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Many other curious things happened while the exhibition remained open. Thus several letters were noticed in the postal sorting-office which had been through the post in the year 1840, and bore the 1*d.* gummed and cut stamp of that time. Penny stamps as now in use had been placed upon the letters, and they were committed to the post for delivery at the old address, thus forming a connection between 1840 and 1890 by means of the dated stamps of the two periods. During the three days the visitors posted letters most industriously, as many as 190,000 letters and post-cards having been stamped, sorted, and despatched from the postal sorting-office. Of these 40,000 were actually written and posted in the Guildhall itself. One of the exhibits served to set to work the imitative faculties of the visitors. This was the curious address-book which contains a penny stamp bearing an address on its reverse side, which had once safely gone through the post. Several persons imitated the experiment by posting addressed stamps at the exhibition and elsewhere. No doubt they were duly delivered; but the Postmaster-General is not anxious to encourage this particular development of enterprise.

"HARK TO THE WOODPECKER."

In the telegraphic department nothing attracted more curious interest than a piece of an old telegraph-pole, through which a hole had been nearly pecked by woodpeckers. The realism of the exhibit was heightened by a stuffed green woodpecker, mounted as if at work. Those whose interest was not exhausted at the Guildhall will have an opportunity of further gratifying it at the celebration which is to be held at the South Kensington Museum in July.

COMMANDS HER OWN CAVALRY.

There is, says a home writer, something peculiarly appropriate in the fact that the leading general and vassal sovereign of the Emperor of Abyssinia, who claims to be able to trace his descent in an unbroken line to the Biblical Queen of Sheba, should be a woman. The lady is Queen Jostero Mastero, and she commands the magnificent Galla cavalry division of Menelek's army. A member of the warlike Galla nation, she first became connected with the Abyssinian Empire in a rather peculiar manner, in 1887. It was just about that time that Prince Area Selassie, the only son and heir-apparent of the late Negus Johannes, was sojourning with his tutor and mentor, General, or "Ras," Michael in the town of Sulul, on the Gallo-Abyssinian border, where he happened to contract an intimacy with the only son of the Galla Queen. On one memorable day, when a fair was being held in the town, the two young princes amused themselves by performing divers feats of equestrianism, among others that known as tent pegging, in which the rider transfixes with his lance a tent-peg stuck in the ground while dashing past at full gallop. The young son of the Galla Queen excelled in this particular form of sport and left Prince Area Selassie far behind. The latter, goaded to fury by the jeers which his frequent failures to touch the peg excited among the onlookers in the market place, at length ended by drawing his revolver and firing point blank at the Queen's son, who only escaped with his life, and sustained several serious wounds. On becoming aware of the treatment to which her boy had been subjected, the Galla Queen became greatly enraged, and vowed vengeance. She immediately caused the tam-tam to be sounded, and having summoned a body of 3,000 cavalry to arms placed herself at their head, and three days later inflicted such a lesson on the arrogant Prince Area as he was not likely to forget. Three hundred of his followers and adherents were massacred in cold blood by her mounted warriors, and the young Imperial Prince was subjected to most ignominious treatment before being allowed by the Queen to take his departure from the district.

Curiously enough, his father, the fanatic old Negus John, instead of taking steps to punish the good lady for her conduct towards the Imperial lad, determined to win her over to his side. He was shrewed enough to realise that such a dashing cavalry general would be more preferable as friend than as foe. He therefore lost no time in contracting an offensive and defensive alliance with her, almost overwhelmed her with honours, presents and dignities, and finally entrusted her with the command of his magnificent cavalry, which is recruited mainly from the members of the Galla tribe, which is renowned throughout the world for its superb equestrianism and for its perfect physique. It was at the head of the Imperial Cavalry that she took part in the 1888 campaign against the Italians, and it is she who was held responsible for the terrible massacre of the Arab and Mussulman inhabitants of the district of Aliet, who were rightly or wrongly suspected of entertaining sympathies for the Italians.

Emperor John was subsequently speared to death by the Soudanese dervishes in the battle of Metemmeh, his only son having come to an untimely end some six months previously, by means of poison, which is believed to have been administered by one of the principal officers of the army, possibly by the Galla Queen herself. She has, therefore, given her allegiance to the new Emperor, or Negus, Menelek, and constituted not only one of the most picturesque, but also the most important feature of the army with which the Ethiopian monarch marched toward Adowah. Although no longer young, her appearance is asserted to have retained a certain number of charms, among which may be included a most commanding and impressive carriage and presence. Her apparel is magnificent according to Abyssinian notions, and her wrists, ankles, throat and hair are decked with gold amulets and jewels. She is always splendidly mounted on a horse which she rides seated astrided man fashion, and which she manages with marvellous skill.

A SENSATIONAL POLICE CASE.

At Westminster Police Court on Wednesday afternoon, 4th inst., Albert Laermans, thirty-four, described on the charge sheet as M. D. of Brussels University, and stated by the police to style himself occasionally "Viscomte de Lerma," late of the White Lion Medical Club, Pimlico Road, was charged on remand with fraud and forgery, and further with feloniously killing Grace Ethel Hall, twenty-nine, wife of Mr. Edward Marshall Hall, barrister, by using certain instruments and administering noxious drugs to her on the 10th, 17th and 24th of last month, at 116 Pimlico Road. Mr. Bosanquet prosecuted on the charges of fraud and forgery, and Detective-Inspector Borner, represented the police, who preferred the more serious charge. Mr. Bernard Abrahams defended the accused. It was alleged against him that a sum of £600 deposited at the Chelsea branch of the Alliance Bank by a Mr. Henry B. H. Buchanan as a guarantee on undertaking secretarial duties in connection with the prisoner's medical club, had by his (Laerman's) forged order been transferred to current account, and with the exception of a sum of about 30s. drawn out by a series of forged cheques. Mr. Buchanan, who is a private tutor, residing at Church Road, Upper Norwood, deposed that prisoner promised to pay him a salary of £200 a year, and he (the prosecutor) deposited his money at the bank in their joint names. He believed that the letter to the manager purporting to be his own authorisation for transfer of the deposit to current account, and the cheques bearing his forged signature, were in the handwriting of the prisoner. Sergeant Maguire, B Division, deposed that on the evening of the 27th ult. he arrested the prisoner as he left his dispensary in Pimlico Road. Witness told him that he held a warrant against him for forgery, and he said—"I wish I could see the manager of the bank. I could put it all right in forty eight hours. It will be the ruin of me, as I was about to marry a lady with £55,000. I cannot deny I have done it, it is true." When the charge was entered he made a further statement to the effect that he did not do the writing, and that another did it for him, but he could not betray him. Mr. Abrahams said he recognised the fact that the prisoner must go for trial, and therefore his defence would be reserved.

Inspector Borner said with regard to the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Hall, an inquest had been opened and adjourned for the attendance of an important witness. Mr. Abrahams said he should be able to prove that prisoner had been taking the extraordinary quantity of 180 grains of morphia daily. Dr. Richard George Jack, who had given evidence in regard to the disposal of a dispensary business to the prisoner, which, it was alleged, was paid for with funds obtained by forgery, in reply to a question from Mr. Abrahams, said he had every reason to believe that Dr Laerman took quantities of cocaine and Indian hemp in addition to the morphia. These drugs would be destructive to the brain, but he was bound to say that prisoner never showed any business inaptitude, and that he was a highly educated man of keen intellect. An ordinary dose of morphia was 1-6th of a grain, and two grains injected hypodermically would kill an ordinary person.

Mr. Abrahams said the prisoner was still weak, and had only partially regained the use of his limbs.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said some evidence had better be given on the second charge.

Inspector Borner deposed that about noon that day prisoner was brought into the charge room at Rochester Row Station, and charged with unlawfully using an instrument and administering drugs to Mrs. Hall on various dates last month. He said—I never did any such thing at all. It is absurd. I never saw her till I was called one Sunday night to 21 Duke Street, I saw her again on Monday and Tuesday mornings. I should have gone again, but I was taken into custody. If the prescription I gave was sent to a chemist's he can see it was not a noxious drug. There was no case of abortion. It was dysentery. I protest indignantly against the charge. It is absurd. It would be impossible for her to die from the attempt. There is something contradictory in the charge.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said the Treasury had better take up the prosecution. He would not go further into the charge that day but supposed the police were prepared with direct evidence.

Inspector Borner said they would prove the deceased's visits to the prisoner's place on one occasion, accompanied by a lady for whom they were now searching. Deceased made a statement as to the cause of here illness, and the contents of bottles, &c., made up for her use were now being analysed. It was alleged that peritonitis ensued from the use internally of a corrosive agent.

Mr. D'Eyncourt fully committed the prisoner for trial on the forgery charge, and remanded him on the charge of causing death.

When next he was called, as our telegram state, Lieut. de Pointhean was also charged in connection with the case.

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THE TRIALS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., has published, through Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., a series of amusing magazine articles with the title "Four Years in Parliament with Hard Labour." Mr. Cooke has an attractive knack of writing, and has made the story of his parliamentary adventures exceedingly entertaining. The belief he is most concerned to impress upon an incredulous public is that life in the House of Commons is not all beer and skittles.

THE WEARINESS OF THE DIVISION LOBBY.

Mr. Cooke begins by a wail suggested by a procession into the division lobby:—There are now signs of an approaching division, and presently I find myself an item in the crowd which fills the "No" lobby. As only two members in each lobby can pass the clerks who record the votes at a time, it is useless to hurry, and in divisions where a large number vote members take it leisurely in the lobbies, and sometimes linger so long that towards the close the Whips have to remind them of the flight of time by the shout of "Door, door!" Here, too, the great men relax and speak affably to the little men. In the division lobby one man's vote is as good as another's, and this perhaps may encourage that sense of equality which we feel there. In a division I happen to find myself hedged in say, between a Privy Councillor (*honoris causâ*, only this and nothing more) on the one side and a Cabinet Minister on the other. In the ordinary way I should be embarrassed in such distinguished company; but a common fate induces community of sentiment and places us on the same low level of suffering humanity. I throw a shade of disgust over my countenance in order to show that I, too, humble mortal though I be, feel equally with them the degrading nature of the performance we are compelled to go through, and my companions are good enough to recognize in me a fellow-victim of the demon of obstruction. "Weary work, this, Mr. Blank," says the Privy Councillor, a thought patronizingly perhaps, but that may be manner. The Minister is all affability. "We shall deserve our holiday when it comes, Mr. Blank, eh? Do you go abroad this year, or down to your place in the country?" I am somewhat taken aback by so much condescension, but pull myself together and contrive, with more or less of coherency, to reply that I shall probably go down to my "little place," and the incident closes. These courtesies, these unbendings of great minds, are wonderfully useful, however, in cementing party ties. I talk quite big in the country afterwards of my interview with the Secretary of State, or the First Lord, as the case may be, and feel all the better for it and more fixed in my political convictions.

THE SMOKING-ROOM AND ITS MAGIC CAVE.

The keenest disappointment experienced by Mr. Cooke in his parliamentary career was felt in the smoking-room. Mr. Cooke writes more in sorrow than in anger:—The general appearance of the apartment is that of a second-class waiting-room at a railway station; so there is none of the cosiness of the domestic snuggery about it. One feature of the room should not pass unnoticed. This is a rhomboidal space, fenced off in one corner and flanked on the outer side by cases of cigars. One is disappointed at first not to see a wooden Highlander on guard outside, and, within, a young lady with towzled hair, it looks so like a section of a tabacco shop. Inspection reveals the fact that, though there is no young lady in the space in question, it is nevertheless tenanted. In time I discovered that this magic cave answered the purpose of a refreshment bar, whence, by some occult, process the drinks that smokers mostly effect could be supplied to them. On one occasion I rashly asked for bread and butter with my coffee. The presiding genius mentioned above muttered words sounding so weird and incantation-like that I fully looked for a spirit hand to waft me from mid-air the object of my desire. It seems, however, that I had demanded something which it was beyond even his art to procure. He vanished, and after long absence reappeared, and, with a contemptuous gesture, as of one who would signify that a request for food in a smoking-room where good liquor abounded was foolishness, proffered me a currant bun of antique mould, stale and unpalatable, a remanet from past Parliaments, which, had it been a thing of life, would have babbled of Peel and Palmerston, and demanded therefor a fabulous price as for a curiosity in breadstuffs.

THE LADIES' HERO.

Mr. Cooke seems to devote a good deal of time to squiring his fair friends:—As the House is sitting we cannot enter the actual chamber; but if the ladies will by turns mount a seat placed in a sort of niche by the side of the door, they will obtain a fair view of the interior through a glass panel about a foot square. I know of old what each one will say. "Oh, how small it is! And is this really the House of Commons? Is that Mr. Gladstone?" "No," I interpose; "Mr. Gladstone is not here to-night; that is Mr. W. H. Smith, the Leader of the House." "Oh, indeed! Where does Mr. Gladstone sit? Thank you so much." Candour compels me to admit, much as I distrust this statesman, that Mr. Gladstone is the only member of Parliament invariably inquired after by every lady who peeps through the glass panel I have described. I have endeavoured to excite interest in other politicians, with small success. "That tall man," I have said, is Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General"—no display of emotion. "That elderly gentleman with white hair and beard," I have continued, "is Mr. Childers"—no sign. "And that youngish man in the corner seat, feeling for his moustache," I have sometimes added, "is Lord Randolph Churchill"—slight shiver. But when I have been able to say, "There, that is Mr. Gladstone, that old gentleman, looking this way, with his hand to his ear, listening so attentively to the member addressing the House, who is Mr. Timothy Healy, of whom you may have heard," the beautiful being I inform at once brightens up and exclaims, "Is it really! How nice! Thank you so much."

HOUSE OF COMMONS ORATORY.

Most ordinary are the causes that reduce the great platform orator—the applauded of thousands—into an insignificant and often ineffective speaker in the House. I take mere material and physical causes first. The platform speaker, especially if he be of some consequence, looks to have his convenience and comfort considered. He is fetched and carried. He dines wisely, but not too well, at the board of some genial host, with a pleasant company specially invited to do him honour. In the hall he is placed in a position whence he can command his audience. He has a table at hand on which to arrange his notes, and on the first sympton of huskiness or hesitation the chairman pours him out a glass of water which he sips amid the sympathetic murmurs of his hearers. How differently situated does he find himself in the House! His meals there are much mixed, and possibly the latest that may have passed his lips may have consisted of a cup of tea and a round of toast. From the seat whence he rises he cannot even see a great part of those whom he addresses, and he speaks with his back to many of them. Instead of the unrestricted freedom of the platform, he finds himself, unless the occupant of a front bench, cramped between the seat of his own bench and the back of the bench before him. The only receptacle provided for his memoranda is a sort of wooden gutter some eighteen inches long by three wide, affixed to the back of the bench in front of him. This being a perfectly vain thing of itself, some *habitue* teaches him how to utilize it by suspending his hat on it by the brim. This feat accomplished—and it is a pretty little example of applied mechanics—he puts his notes in his hat, only to find, when he would consult them, that by some impassioned gesture he has dashed hat and notes in admired confusion to the ground. These are some of the awkward, physical features of the situation. There are others of a less material character but not less embarrassing. He has to catch the Speaker's eye as it circles in its orbit. This to a grave and dignified orator accustomed to be introduced in rotund phrases by a noble chairman, to rise leisurely from his seat and placidly survey his audience until the cheers that greet him subside, is no simple task. Ultimately he finds that, except in an empty House, his only chance is to learn well forward, clutch the back of the seat in front of him with both hands, keep his knees bent and his heels raised, and as the last word dies on the lips of the member he would follow, spring by the combined action of all his muscles into a vertical attitude with the velocity of a Jack in the box, and exclaim in stentorian tones, "Mr. Speaker, Sir." His troubles do not end here. No cheer invigorates him. He is stared at in stony silence, broken only by the whispers of "Who

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE official list of establishments of the regular and auxiliary forces for the current year, just issued from the War Office, shows that the number of officers and men permitted to be enrolled is 215,884 regulars (exclusive of the Indian native army), 141,130 militia, 34,050 yeomanry cavalry, and 260,337 volunteers. In the regular troops the household cavalry are put down at 1,399, the line cavalry at 17,790, artillery 35,740, engineers 7,366, foot guards, 5,888, line infantry and depots 135,603, army service corps 3,368, West India regiment 2,222, Malta artillery 387, various local native corps 2,721, ordnance store corps 747, corps of armourers 277, ordnance artificers 80, and medical staff corps 2,396. The militia consists of 19,221 artillery, 1,204 fortress engineers, 1,326 submarine miners, and 113,887 infantry at home; 3,993 in the Channel Islands, 1,190 in Malta, and 309 at St. Helena. The establishments of the volunteers are calculated for 1,027 in the honourable artillery company, 364 light horses, 47,621 artillery, 14,252 engineers (including submarine miners), 61 mounted rifles, 196,697 infantry, and 1,315 medical staff.

The proposition of the Pneumatic Gun Company is to utilise the two old monitors, the Wyandotte and Nantucket, in demonstrating the merits of the system. These monitors are useless as they now stand, and are a dead expense to the Government. The gun carriage company's plan is to remove the turrets and utilise the weights saved by putting in the hold high power 8 and 10-inch guns mounted upon pneumatic disappearing carriages. The guns are to be loaded, trained, and sighted below deck, and upon command, to be thrown above deck and fired, the recoil sending them back in the loading position. The officers and crew are never exposed to fire of the enemy, and the guns but for a moment, when being fired. The disappearing system of carriages has been adopted by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and the plan of the Company is to make these monitors moving forts, with the same system of disappearing carriages that has been adopted by the War Department for its fortifications.

The Krupp Company has just despatched the largest gun which has ever been manufactured from Essen to Hamburg for shipment to Cronstadt, it being the property of the Russian Government. This gun, which is made of cast steel, weighs 235 tons, and has a calibre of 13½ inches, and a barrel 40 feet in length. It fires two shots per minute, and each charge costs £300. It was tested at Essen before a number of Russian officers, and, after penetrating 19 inches of armour, the projectile went 1,400 yards beyond the target.

The *Dublin Express* says:—We have reasons to believe that Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will be succeeded in the command of the forces in Ireland by the Duke of Connaught.

The Secretary of War has issued an instruction with regard to the Royal Warrant on Pay and Promotion, which directs that no soldier entering the service after June 1, and subsequently becoming a warrant or non-commissioned officer, shall be recommended for a commission when over twenty-six years of age, unless he shall have served at least six years, or have performed specially meritorious service or service in the field.

An order issued from the War Office authorises the issue of a gratuity of 2*l.* to any soldier of the Garrison Artillery who, being enlisted for not less than six years with the colours, has completed three years' but, not more than seven years' service, and who extends his service so as to complete a period of twelve years with the colours. To enable commanding officers to develop more fully the resources of recruiting districts which are at present very slack, an allowance of 25*l.* a year has been granted to officers commanding regimental districts, auxiliary artillery districts, and recruiting districts, to be expended in the extra display of posters, in small fees to local tradesmen for acting as recruitors, advertising in local papers, miscellaneous printing, and occasional inquiry expenses.

Once again have two sub-lieutenants, William Driffield and H. G. Grenfell, been most deservedly promoted to lieutenant, after one year's service in the junior grade, for having obtained first-class certificates in all five subjects. Once again also may be noticed a case of hardship. Sub-lieutenant Arthur Guest, whose name stood immediately above Mr. Grenfell's in the *Navy List*, obtained four "ones" and a "two," and, as usual in such cases, the "two" was in seamanship. How long will it be before the all-powerful element of "luck" is eliminated from the seamanship examination, and it is conducted on the same principles of common fairness to all hands as the examinations in the other four subjects? Of course it is quite possible that Lieutenants Driffield and Grenfell possess a knowledge of seamanship superior to Mr. Guest's, but it is also quite possible that they do not, in which case a most grievous injury and wrong has been done to the last-named gentleman. This abuse is entirely a matter for parents to agitate about. The boys themselves are necessarily powerless.

It is stated that when Rear-Admiral Richard Wells is promoted, as he must be very shortly, being only third on the list, he will be succeeded in the command of the Cape Station by Rear-Admiral H. F. Nicholson, C. B., at present vice-president of the Ordnance Committee; but the names of other officers, notably that of Sir Robert Molyneux, are also mentioned.

The Humber, storeship, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, 3rd inst., and went into dock to have her bottom cleaned and painted with anti-fouling composition. She is to leave for Malta very soon with a new crew for the Landrail. She then goes on to the Zambesi with the crews for the stern-wheel gunboats Mosquito and Herald, built by Messrs. Yarrow, and which are already on their way out in a merchant steamer, in segments to be put together on arrival, without landing. Lieutenants Keane and Lyons go out to meet them, with sealed instructions as to their proceedings. It is to be hoped that having got up the Zambesi they will not find themselves "sealed," too. The Humber herself is to remain out there some time, to act as a sort of *mere cigogne* and depot for the somewhat helpless vessels.

Messrs. White, of Cowes, are erecting extensive plant for building small marine engines, the contract, whereby Messrs. Bellis, of Birmingham, always engined their boats having terminated. Henceforth Messrs. White will be their own engine manufacturers.

A correspondent at Portsmouth, who has exceptionally good opportunities for learning the truth, writes to me:—Roughly, about one-half of the stoker recruits who were sent by the special party to the Marlborough have deserted, but as they had not been supplied with anything in the way of 'kit,' it is improbable that any steps will be taken to apprehend them. Most of the recruits are a very bad lot. Many of them are also of very inferior physique, and if the doctor of the Asia had been allowed a free hand and no screw had been put on, he would most certainly have rejected two-thirds of them. It is too bad to fill up the engine-rooms of our ships with such a set of gutter-snipes, and very hard upon the engineer officers, whose duties are onerous enough in all conscience without having the supervision of a pack of ill-conditioned blackguards."

The French Mediterranean Squadron was to leave Toulon on Sunday, the 1st inst., for Ajaccio and Bastia, whence it will return to Toulon to disembark time-expired men and ship their reliefs. The ships will make a very short stay in harbour, getting under way about the 15th instant, will touch at Algiers, and then proceed to Brest, where they are due on July 1. There they will effect a junction with the Northern ironclad divison, and some days later the grand summer manœuvres will take place. The combined squadron will assemble at one of the Mediterranean ports for a general inspection. The Tage and Hoche, now completing their steam trials at Brest, will take part in the manœuvres. The Hoche is a battleship of 10,650 tons, the only one of her class, and the Tage is a cruiser of 7,045 tons, also unique. Vice-Admiral Duperre, on succeeding the late Vice-Admiral du Petit Thouars in the command of the Mediterranean Squadron, changed all the officers who were heads of departments, even his chief engineers, which one would think an injudicious step.

THINGS Argentine have been under a cloud for some time past, and one result has been to leave in the hands of financiers and middlemen odd lots of bonds and shares in railways, drainage companies, and so on. On reports that new financial contracts have lately been arranged with the Argentine Government and with that of Buenos Ayres, it now appears that an Argentine financial "Trust" is about to come before the investing public. The principle of a trust is to put into a pot, so to speak, a number of mixed securities, boil them into a compact mass, and then issue shares of two or more kinds, certain shares getting a limited but preferential dividend, and others getting the residue, which may be large or small. Trusts have found favour with the public, and have relieved financiers of much undigested stock.

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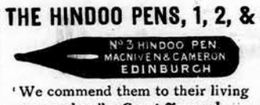

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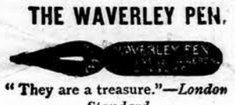

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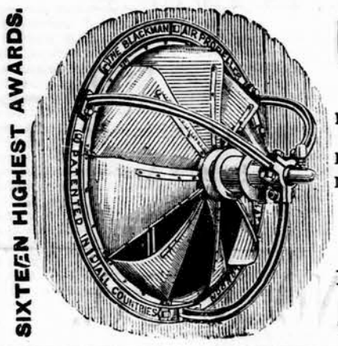

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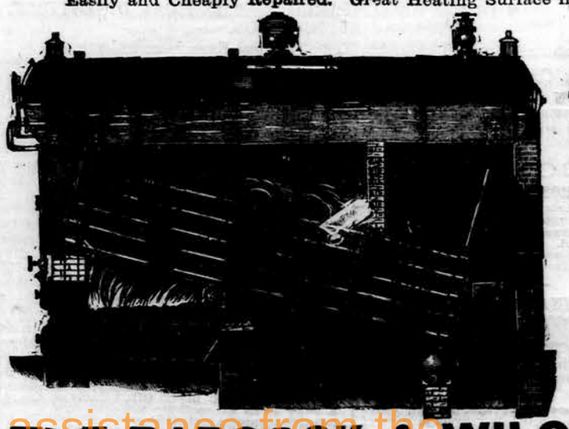

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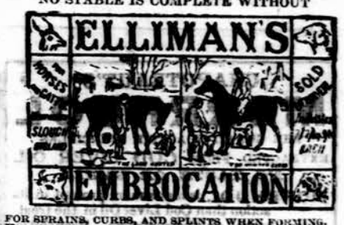

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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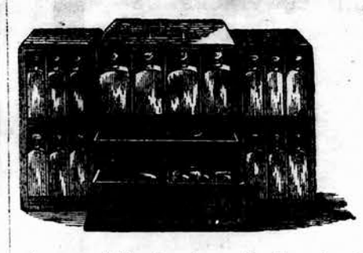

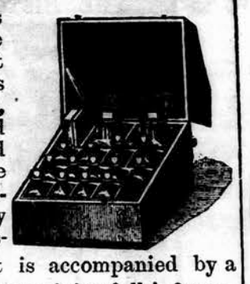

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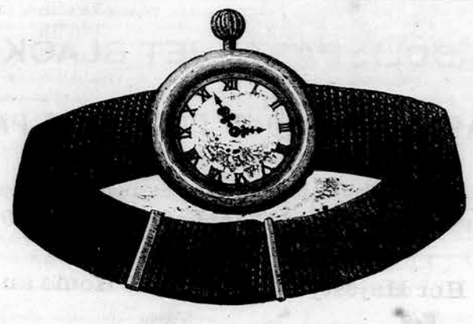

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